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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1873. NO. 82.

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## FIRST EDITION

### A NEW CONSTITUTION.

### Result of Yesterday's Election

### Little Interest and Light Vote.

### 150,000 Majority in Favor of the New.

### Special Dispatches from Different Counties.

We give below such returns as have reached us up to the hour of going to press. They indicate the adoption of the new Constitution by something like 150,000 majority. Very little interest was manifested, and the election seems to have gone by default.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—A very light vote was cast in this city to-day—not more than half the usual number. The returns, so far as received, show that twenty-one out of twenty-nine wards, give 25,000 majority for the Constitution. The following are the estimates: Carbon county, 400 majority; Chester county, 4,000 majority; Bedford county, 1,500 majority; Monroe county, 1,500 majority; Northumberland county, 1,000 majority; all for the Constitution. The following are, so far, the only instances of opposition: Adams county, 1,200 majority against, and "Lower Swatara," Dauphin county, 126 majority against.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—The estimated majority in favor of the Constitution, based on returns already in, is 150,000. Out of a total vote of 82,692, Philadelphia gives 28,864 majority in favor of the Constitution.

**Butler County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, December 16, 1873.

The vote here to-day was largely in favor of the new Constitution.

**Beaver County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, December 16, 1873.

Rochester borough gives two hundred and thirty-one for and forty-six against. Phillipsburg, up to four o'clock, twenty-nine for and five against.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FREEDOM, December 16, 1873.

The vote on new Constitution is, fifty-six for and fifty-four against.

**Crawford County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNEAUTVILLE, December 16, 1873.

The borough vote is two hundred and four for, and seven against, the new Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, December 16, 1873.

A very small vote was polled to-day. Five hundred and twenty-one were cast for the new Constitution, and twenty-one against.

**Fayette County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLE VERNON, December 16, 1873.

Belle Vernon gives twenty-eight for, and ninety-five against the new Constitution.

**Indiana County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, December 16, 1873.

Notwithstanding our three members of the Constitutional Convention, Messrs. Porter, Clarke and White, canvassed our county thoroughly, we will give over a thousand majority against the Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, December 16, 1873.

The vote of the borough stands one hundred dred for and thirty-five against. The rural districts vote against, and the towns for. The supposition is that the county will be against.

**Jefferson County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, December 16, 1873.

Brookville borough gives thirty-two majority for the new Constitution. Rose township give thirty majority against.

**Mercer County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, December 16, 1873.

The majority for the Constitution is three hundred and eighty-two in Greenville.

**Somerset County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, December 16, 1873.

Somerset borough and township gives two hundred and seventy-nine majority against the new Constitution.

**Venango County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 16, 1873.

This city gives five hundred and fifteen majority in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution.

**Westmoreland County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, December 16, 1873.

West Newton borough gives one hundred and forty-nine for the new Constitution, and three against. Light vote.

**Washington County.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1873.

In the election in this borough to-day, on the new State Constitution, there was a majority of three hundred and thirty-two for the Constitution.

## LATEST JAPAN ADVICES.

### Banquet to Mr. De Long—The Take' Fire—Two Hundred Houses Destroyed—Little Earthquake—Emperor of China Investigates the Coolie Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—The steamer Alaska, arrived to-night, brings Yokohama dates to November 20th. The Alaska was delayed by gales and strong headwinds. Previous to his departure, Mr. De Long was offered a farewell banquet by the American and German residents of Yokohama and Yeddo. He is a passenger on the Alaska. On the 7th of November the Empress and her mother were thrown from a carriage at Takei into a pond. They escaped unhurt, but the horses were drowned. Political matters at Japan are quiet. It is believed that the new ministry will carry on the government quietly. The fire at Takei destroyed two hundred houses. Several lives were lost. Inquiry into the cause of the steamer Ariel, before the Vice Consul, resulted in the exhonoration of Captain Newell from all blame in the premises. The Mikado's birthday was celebrated on the 3d of November with great pomp at Yokohama. Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Yokohama on the 15th of November. No damage was done. The Spanish authorities at Manilla have released Mr. Field, supercargo of the Marie Louise, captured by them recently. A mission has been dispatched by the Chinese Emperor to Peru and Cuba, to inquire into the coolie traffic and the treatment of coolies in those countries.

## ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

### Arrest on a Requisition—Murder Trial—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 16, 1873.

John Applegate was arrested last night, on a requisition from the Governor of Kansas, and taken to that State, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

The trial of John Walford, charged with murdering Charles Vickers, commenced today. After considerable challenging, a jury was obtained. Prosecuting Attorney Geary and Col. Ball are for the State, and Judge Granger and Frank Southord for the defense.

Samuel Stevens, an old and well-known citizen of this county, died at his residence, at Chandlersville, yesterday.

### Preparations for Professor Agassiz's Funeral.

BOSTON, December 16.—The under graduates of Harvard College and the Boston Society of Natural History have adopted resolutions appropriately noticing the death of Professor Agassiz. The funeral has been appointed for two o'clock, Thursday afternoon, in Appleton Chapel. A few seats will be reserved for the immediate friends. The remainder will be free. Many scientific and other bodies, of which the late Professor was a member, have expressed their desire to take part in the funeral, but it has been decided as more conformable to what would have been his own wishes, to decline all such offers.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The Boston Board of Trade has adopted resolutions declaring against the issue of any more irredeemable paper money, and recommending that Congress take measures to improve the currency and prepare the way for a return to specie payments.

The steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The New Orleans *Picayune* was sold by the sheriff, yesterday, for $29,000, on a twelve months' bond, pledge and chattel mortgage. Walker, of the *Herald*, being the purchaser.

Charles Bradlaugh, the well known English Republican, lectured in Chicago, last evening, in the Star course, to a very large audience.

At a meeting of the bar of Franklin county, Kansas, yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the President not to appoint a successor to Judge Delahay of the United States District Court of Kansas, until the choice of the bar of the State be made known through a meeting of the State bar, which is to be held at Topeka January 2d.

## XLIII. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1873.

The Chaplain, in prayer, alluded to the death of Colonel Dent, and invoked consolation of Divine Providence upon the President and family. Alluding to the death of Agassiz, he invoked the same blessing upon sages and scholars, among whom the prince had just fallen.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition asking the repeal of the bankrupt act. Referred.

A bill placing a line of telegraph between the capitol and several departments under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds passed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill making a special appropriation of four millions of dollars for the navy without amendment, and asked that it be considered immediately.

Mr. MORTON hoped it would be postponed until other matters should be disposed of.

Mr. MORRILL then gave notice that he would call up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. MORTON asked that the resolution offered by him yesterday, in regard to the admission of Mr. Pinchback to the Senate, be taken up.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, had hoped that this subject would be postponed until after the holidays. He would object to the vote being passed this week, as he desired to say something. The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced the resolution reported by the Finance Committee on Wednesday last, was in regular order.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay aside the regular order of business and proceed with the consideration of the resolution to admit Mr. Pinchback, offered by him. Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON then addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. He argued that the investigation last winter into Louisiana matters had nothing to do with the present case, and protested against having this case overlaid by that sort of argument and talk. He did not mean that this case should be rushed through without consideration, but there was a right involved, and the resolution was in every sense a privileged question.

Mr. MCCREERY gave notice that he desired to speak to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported unfavorably the bill authorizing the payment of a portion of duties on imports in legal tenders, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the bill. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. CHANDLER—Amendatory of the enrollment and license laws. It provides for extending to all vessels navigating the waters of the United States the provisions of the act of February 28th, 1865, relating to enrollment and license of vessels navigating western rivers and waters on the northern, northwestern and northeastern frontiers. Referred.

By Mr. BOGY, to establish an iron ship building yard on the waters of the Atlantic and one in the Mississippi Valley, to afford facilities to the navy. Referred.

By Mr. WRIGHT, to facilitate assorting and redeeming of National bank note circulating currency, and to authorize the issue of circulating notes to the amount of ninety-two per cent., in lieu of ninety per cent. now authorized by law. It authorizes the President to designate some one National bank in New York city, with a capital of at least one million dollars, to act as secretary or redeeming agent for all mutilated or soiled and worn out National bank notes issued by the banks keeping an account therewith, and such banks as keep with this depository an average balance of two per cent. on their circulation, shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency notes to the amount of 92 per cent. on their United States bonds deposited in the Treasury, as security for their circulation. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on a bill to repeal section six of the act of March 3d, 1865, imposing a tax of two per cent. on the circulation of bank notes, and the Committee was discharged. He also reported from that Committee an act amendatory of the act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, which provides that foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States, on or before the 31st day of July, 1872, and upon which duties were not paid prior to August 1st that year, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the 5th section of the act of June 6th, 1872, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to, had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the 31st of July of that year. Passed.

At 2:45, the Senate went into Executive session.

At five o'clock the doors were reopened and the House resolution to adjourn over during the holidays, from Friday next, and the House bill to repeal the bankrupt act, were read the first time and laid over until to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILLARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Reform to inquire whether any reduction can be made in the cost of Civil Service, in the number of officers employed, and compensation impairing the efficiency of the service, and also the expediency of providing that all the officials in the Civil Service shall receive, as compensation, such salary as shall be fixed and determined by law. Adopted.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee to repeal the Bankruptcy act, and Mr. Tremaine received the floor.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of the Judiciary Committee, advocated the bill. He understood the gentleman who had reported the original bankruptcy bill to the House (referring to Mr. Jenckes of R. I.) was the first to avail himself of its provisions. The measure operated practically as a confiscation of the debtors' estates, not for the benefit of the creditors, but to put fees in the pockets of the officers of court, and in some instances in those of the judges themselves. The agriculturists of the country had never been in favor of the law.

Alluding to the remark of Mr. Wilson that the bill had been introduced in the interest of Jay Cooke & Co., Mr. Eldridge said the last House had passed a bill to repeal the bankruptcy law by a two-thirds vote, under a suspension of the rules, and there had been at that time certainly no lawyer of Jay Cooke's lugging its passage. That firm was then carrying on a reckless speculation, with a view, perhaps, of being discharged from their liabilities under this infernal law.

Mr. FRYE, of the Judiciary Committee, thought the repeal of the law would not make commercial men more honest, or business men more careful, but it would open the floodgates of fraud.

Mr. JEWETT, of the Judiciary Committee, said it was conceded that the operations of the bankrupt law did no one any good, and it inflicted evil wherever it had been enforced. In the consideration of the matter in committee, he had not heard Jay Cooke or any other firm referred to, nor at any time until this discussion had commenced. He believed, as a business man, that the influence of the bankrupt law was doing more to continue the present condition of things in the country than all the stringency in the money market. It was the uncertainty, doubt and fear that at an unexpected moment some unyielding creditor might put in bankruptcy the struggling debtor, and that his assets would be absorbed in costs, that was the great evil. Believing that no good was to result from the law, and that it was an evil, he was unqualifiedly in favor of its repeal.

Mr. WHITE, of the Judiciary Committee, was in favor of amending the law rather than repealing it.

Mr. KASSON suggested a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report such amendments to the bankrupt law as shall increase the authority of the judge in bankruptcy to suspend proceedings, when it shall appear that the debtor's assets may, within reasonable time, be made sufficient to discharge all his liabilities, and to make such other and further orders in the case as shall prevent all unnecessary proceedings in bankruptcy; also, to report such amendments as shall diminish the costs and incidental expenses of proceedings in bankruptcy. Like suggestions to recommit with instructions, were made by Messrs. Sener, McCrary, Duell and Smith, of Ohio.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in favor of the repeal of the law.

Mr. POTTER trusted his colleague (Tremaine) would allow a motion to strike out all but the first section, which repealed the bankruptcy law, and the seventh section.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the debate, supporting the bill.

Mr. TREMAINE then moved the previous question on the third reading of the bill. It was not seconded, by 70 to 123.

Mr. BECK then moved to strike out all after the first section of the bill, and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "Section 2. That all suits and proceedings now pending in a court of the United States, wherein an adjudication of bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending; *provided*, that from and after the passage of this act, the fees, commissions and charges of officers and agents of courts in bankruptcy cases, shall be reduced to one-half of the fees, commissions and charges heretofore allowed." The previous question was seconded on this proposition by 120 to 25, and the amendment was agreed to without division.

The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 220, nays 44. It consists of two sections: First, repealing the bankruptcy act of the 24 of March, 1867, and all acts amendatory thereof; and second, enacting the proposition submitted by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. The vote of members of the committee on the passage of the bill, was as follows: Ayes—Tremaine, Cessna, Ward, Eldridge, Patterson, Jewett—6. Nays—Butler, Wilson, Poland, Frye and White—5.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Select Committee on Salaries, reported back the bill, the first section of which repeals all provisions of the act of March 3d, 1873, which increases the salary or compensation of Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress, or of any officer or employee of the Government, except so far as relates to Judges of the Supreme Court and to the President of the United States, during his present term of office. The second section provides that hereafter the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress shall be at the rate of $5,500 per annum, and that this shall be in lieu of all allowances, except actual and necessary individual traveling expense coming to and returning from the national capital once every session, which shall be paid to every Senator, Representative and Delegate, on the same being certified by him to the proper accounting officer, and the salary or compensation of all officers and employees of Government, subject to the exceptions named in section one, shall hereafter be the same as they were prior to the passage of the act of 1873. The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the treasury all sums that may remain undrawn or that have been received as increased compensation which shall or may have come into his possession by return thereof.

Mr. HALE stated how the committee had arrived at the figures of $5,500. The aggregate mileage of both Houses of last Congress was $280,924, making a yearly average of $416 80 for each member. To that was to be added the allowance for stationery, $125, and that would make the salary and allowances $5,541.80. The committee had therefore fixed the total amount at $5,500.

Mr. KASSON, member of the committee, offered an amendment, providing that Senators, Representatives and Delegates of the Forty-third Congress, who had received their compensation since the 4th of March, 1873, in accordance with the act of 1873, shall hereafter be paid only such equal monthly installments as shall, in the aggregate, make their compensation for the whole Congress equal to the amount fixed in this law.

Mr. BARRY did not believe in the humbug of returning back pay, and thought there was hardly a member, who, in the bottom of his heart, wanted the law of last sesion repealed.

Mr. HURLBURT facetiously offered an amendment providing for various classes of Congressmen; class A, with $7,500 salary; class B, with $6,000, and class C, with $3,000, members to select for themselves at the beginning of each Congress to which class they shall belong. He believed the House did not intend to pass any practical measure, and he proposed to help out the House in that direction.

Mr. NEAL spoke in favor of the reduction taking effect from the beginning of the present Congress, and declared that, in his opinion, the President of the United States was more responsible for the increased salary law than any one else.

Mr. ELDRIDGE defended his course in voting for the salary bill of March, 1873. He had been in the House ten years, and had not now as much of this world's goods as he had when first elected, and his own case he presumed to be that of all members who had honestly attended to their duties. He believed that much of the outcry against the salary bill was owing to the fact that something had to be done by the Republican press to divert attention from the great national reproach of the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. HALE, of New York, was in favor of the repeal of the law, so far as Senators and members of Congress were concerned, and the restoration of the former salary with mileage.

Mr. KASSON called the previous question on the amendment offered by him.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked to offer an amendment, providing further that members of Congress who were members of any Congress and who received back pay under section one of section 34 of the act, that the amount of such back pay deducted from the amount due them for this Congress. [General laughter and hand-clapping all over the house.]

Mr. KASSON refused to withdraw the previous question. The House, however, refused to second the previous question, and then Mr. Butler offered his amendment. Pending this, a vote on Mr. Butler's proposition, a motion to adjourn was rejected: also Mr. Butler's amendment—yeas 121, nays 120. After another motion to adjourn had been defeated, the House voted on Mr. Kasson's amendment, making the reduction of members' salaries take effect from the 4th of March, 1874, and adopted—yeas 172, nays 77. Without making further progress with the measure, the House adjourned.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

### Wheeling and Lake Erie—Annual Election—Progress of the Work.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., December 16, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad was held at the principal office of the company in Martin's Ferry, this day. It was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was expressed by the friends of the enterprise. The reports of the President, Joel Wood, and the Chief Engineer, Colonel A. K. Robinson, were very satisfying, and showed a hopeful outlook for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The election of directors resulted as follows: Joel Wood, T. W. Chapman, Simon Beiter, Joseph Bell and R. H. Cochran, for the term of three years; Nathan Hussey, Cyrus McNeely, Edward Otis and F. G. Lockwood, for two years; T. J. Roby, H. W. Hendry, Henry Ainsworth and James Kerr, for one year. Joel Wood was re-elected President. The road is now under contract by Hon. Walter Shorley, who has just completed the Hoosac tunnel. Work has been under headway for some time, and it will be pushed forward rapidly under his vigorous and efficient management.

## FORT WAYNE.

### Assignment of Nothing for Benefit of Creditors—A Freaky Boot and Shoe Firm—Indictment of an Incendiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., December 16, 1873.

A boot and shoe firm of Toledo, made an assignment some time since, but afterwards it was discovered that they had nothing to assign. On investigation, it was found that some of the goods had been secretly and fraudulently shipped to this city and other places. Sixteen boxes of boots and shoes were stored in the Warehouse here that was destroyed by fire a few nights since. One of the partners of the firm, with his brother-in-law, was arrested and jailed as they were leaving the country with their families. They had several large trunks and barrels of boots and shoes. The officers are on the track of the principal member, who went to Chicago from here.

Charles Ballouf, charged with setting fire to a drug store, by which it was completely destroyed, has been indicted by the grand jury, and will be tried in a few days.

## CAMBRIDGE, O.

### Effect of the Flood—Coal Miners' Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., December 16, 1873.

The hard rains during the last week have flooded the country in this section. Wills creek has risen twenty-three feet above its usual height. No through trains since last Friday night on the Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati Railroad.

The coal miners at the several mines near here are on a strike and have issued circulars, one of which reads as follows: "Notice to Coal Miners—We, the miners of Cambridge coal mines, do hereby notify all miners to keep clear of the said mines while we are standing on a strike to resain the amount of a reduction of one-half cent per bushel recently made by the proprietors of the Cambridge mines. (Signed) Miners, Coal Mines."

## YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

### Eastern Ohio Poultry Exhibition—Large Premiums and Numerous Entries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 16, 1873.

The second annual Eastern Ohio Poultry Exhibition, which commences here to-morrow, promises to be a good success. Nearly fifteen hundred entries have been made. Twenty-five hundred dollars in premiums are offered. It will continue a week or ten days.

## POLITICAL.

### California.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—In the Assembly, for Senator for Casserly's unexpired term, the ballot stood, Hager, Democrat, 32; Cole, Republican, 18; Goodwin 10, Tymond 5, Swift 6, Lewis 1, Edgerton 1. The Assembly adjourned. The Senate met at one o'clock P. M. Henry Edgerton nominated Newton Booth for the United States Senate for the long term. M. C. Shafter and Queton Farley were also nominated. On the first ballot, the candidates received thirteen votes. A vote in joint convention will be had to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—Booth's friends are confident that he will be elected on the first ballot in joint convention to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16—Booth having received the nomination from the Assembly, and tied the vote in the Senate, his election is deemed certain. Hager thus far is ahead of all as candidate for the short term.

### Cincinnati Reporter Assaulted with a Bowie Knife in the Hands of a Young Kentuckian.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—Colonel William Tyrrel, the Covington and Newport reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was assaulted by a young man named Thomas Francis, and cut with a bowie knife, laying the abdomen open. The attack was sudden and without warning. Young Francis is a son of Esquire A. J. Francis, of Covington, whom Colonel Tyrrel has been charging in the *Commercial* with failing to turn over to the treasury certain moneys, as required by law. Col. Tyrrel's wounds are pronounced decidedly dangerous, though his recovery is possible. Young Francis is in jail. He used abusive language to Col. Tyrrel before making the assault. Col. Tyrrel is barely conscious and his symptoms at eleven o'clock were unfavorable. None of the intestines were cut. The affair causes excitement in Covington, and sympathy is reported in favor of Col. Tyrrel.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### DISCUSSION OF SALARY BILL

### No Prospect of Agreement

### Repeal of the Bankrupt Act

### Appropriations Committee Earnestly Favor Retrenchment.

### Death of Col. Frederick Dent

### Postal Changes in Pennsylvania.

### Progress of the Howard Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1873.

**More Salary Talk in the House.**

The House, in its consideration of the salary repeal bill, at the close of the debate to-day, was about as far from the end as when it commenced. When Mr. Hale reported his bill to-day, Mr. Kasson followed it with his amendment. Members were by no means easy over this prospect of having to refund the excess already drawn. Mr. Butler also put in his proposition to compel members of the present Congress to return any back pay they had received in former congresses. The effect of this would be to compel many members to return large sums received in the Forty-second and Thirty-sixth Congresses. The amendment was defeated by 8 votes. The captious spirit displayed by many members makes it appear as if the present stir on the subject of repeal is mere buncombe.

**Redemption of Loan of 1858.**

The Committee on Ways and Means will recommend a non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858, and will ask a committee of conference.

**Repeal of the Bankrupt Act.**

Mr. Tremaine's first effort to engineer a bill through the House, on the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt act, met with signal failure. He was quite sure of success yesterday, but received his first check in being defeated in his effort to carry it through under a suspension of the rules. His bill was defeated to-day, and a much simpler one passed instead. A member of the committee declared the bill in the interests of Jay Cooke, will take no further action on it. The bond of the ex-Treasurer is for one million dollars, and is signed by seven or eight reputed wealthy citizens; and Gage's personal property, the purpose of securing which is to turn over to the city, is thought to exceed five hundred thousand dollars in value, so that the city will not probably be a loser by the defalcation.

**Great Inducements for Cash**

For flour and all kinds of groceries at the Checkered Front.

**New Patent.**

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

*THE GREAT*

White River Flour

MANUFACTURED UNDER

*MY NEW PATENT.*

*I will Guarantee this Flour*

To make More and Better Bread than can be made from any other Flour in the market or the money Money Refunded if Flour is not as represented.

25 Cents per Barrel on Flour

*FOR PROMPT CASH.*

Ruled by Exchange on Pittsburgh or by Express. All Groceries Low. No Charge for Drayage.

*Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted for the nominal rate of* TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED — HORSES — HAVING A large amount of Hay and Pasturage, I am prepared to keep twelve or more Horses during the winter, near Washington, Pa. Particulars at B. McVay's Livery Stable. JOHN W. RETTIGH.

WANTED—SALESMAN — BY A BOSTON Book and Stone Manufacturing House, to travel on commission in Western Pennsylvania. Address, with references, &c., J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—ALL CLASSES—MALE OR Female, young or old; work at home, $2 to $5 per week. No capital required. Grand business ever offered. For particulars send stamp to M. YOUNG & CO., Potter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—STEAM PAN AND ENGINE —Engine to be 18 or 20 horse-power. Pan to be capable of blowing 18 Blacksmiths' fires. Air Conductor. Pan must be second hand. Second hand Machinery in good order. Apply in writing to No. 13 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—20 COAL MINERS; MARried men preferred. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Good and permanent business to right parties. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — TWENTY-five Thousand Dollars to loan in amounts from $1,000 to $5,000 each. The above will be loaned from two to three years on Approved Real Estate security by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S Celebrated Coal Oil Boiling Preserve, warranted to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. W

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FURnished Room in a Public Building, within three minutes' walk of Postoffice, will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner intends leaving the city. Address Lock Box 2793, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 2 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—FUIS AND CALLS ON all the New York Stock Exchange list; privileges for 100 shares for 30 days. For full information call on or address LUTHER S. KAUFFMAN, Broker, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS— New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

## NOTICES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GOODS AND WEIGHTS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the Municipal Weighing offices, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their coal weighed to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

NOTICE TO RIVER MEN—

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny River, that the Contractor for the Piers of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on Channel Pier as a signal of danger.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

tf

NOTICE.—ELECTION.

An Election will be held in the SOHO SCHOOL HOUSE, Fourteenth Ward,

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1873,

Between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.,

For the purpose of electing FIVE PERSONS to serve as COMMISSIONERS for the improvement of SOHO STREET, BOSTON STREET, EMMETT STREET and WADSWORTH STREET, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other streets and avenues of the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 6, 1870, and the several supplements thereto, and an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Soho street from Fifth avenue to Wadsworth street, Wadsworth street from Soho street to Emmett street, Emmett street from Wadsworth street to Soho street, and Boston street from Soho street to Fifth avenue, and Soho street from Emmett street to Center avenue, and the electing of Commissioners for that purpose, passed December 15, 1872.

NELS. IN DAVIS,
JOSEPH D. JNES,
E. S. MORROW,
Election Officers.

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1873.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**England.**

TERRIBLE STORM AT SHEFFIELD—BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, December 16.—A dispatch from Sheffield to-day says the city was visited today by a terrible storm. A large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down and many persons killed. One immense chimney crushed a building and the boiler therein exploded, killing and wounding several persons. In consequence of the great excitement and crowds in the streets but few details could be learned.

TERRIFIC STORM AND HURRICANE IN ENGLAND—MANY LIVES LOST AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LONDON, December 16.—The weather has been very tempestuous to-day throughout the country, and on the coast much damage to shipping is reported.

LONDON, December 17, 1:30 A. M.—The storm has abated. Telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions, but the lines that are now working bring news that the storm extended all over the north of England and far into Scotland. Sheffield looks as if it had been bombarded. The loss of property is immense. Churches were unroofed and many factories were compelled to suspend work. The lowest estimate places the casualities to persons in that city at seven killed and thirty wounded, many fatally. Dispatches show that the effects of the hurricane were felt in Glasgow, Halifax, Drewsbury, and Nottingham, in all of which cities lives were lost, and great damage done. At Leeds it is estimated that property to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. Extensive damage was done at West Hartlepool and Durham. Shipping suffered severely at Newcastle and Shields. A steamer is ashore off Ardrossan; and the railway station and several houses were blown down in Weston, near Harrowgate, on the York and and North Midland road.

EUGENIE VISITS VICTORIA.

LONDON, December 16.—Eugenie is visiting Queen Victoria to-day.

THE TICHBORNE CASE—TICKET-OF-LEAVE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE.

LONDON, December 16.—Jean Luie, a witness for the defense in the Tichborne case, who was arrested for committing perjury, and afterwards discovered to be a "ticket-of-leave" man, was brought up at Bow street to-day. When asked if he had anything to say before the revocation of his license, he replied that he was sorry for what had happened, but he was invited and encouraged to do as he did. He declined to say anything further. Luie was then removed to the convict prison, at Peutonville, to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence, after which he will be tried for perjury.

SWISS GOVERNMENT PAY THE EXPENSES OF ITS MEMBERS OF THE GENEVA COURT.

LONDON, December 16.—The Swiss government has reimbursed Count Staempfli the expenses that Chancellor Oil Refining Preserve is stated to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. W

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# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1873.

THE annual meeting of the National Council of the Union League of America will be held in Washington to-day. Business of more than ordinary importance will be presented for discussion.

IS THE WORD "shyster" libelous? WILLIAM BUSH thinks so, and has brought suit for damages against the Chicago *Times*, which termed him a "shyster" in an article published some months ago.

WE ARE gathering in a steady harvest of idiots.—*Graphic.*

Judging from some of its editorials, a portion, at least, of those harvested are set to writing for "the only illustrated daily."

THE Chicago *Tribune* contradicts the report which it had published, that railroad freight agents were making contracts for eastward transportation at rates below those of the recently published schedule.

IT has been decided in a Chicago court that hotel-keepers are not "bankers, merchants, manufacturers or traders," and consequently do not commit an act of bankruptcy by failing to meet their notes for a period of fourteen days.

FROM the report of the Librarian of Congress, it is learned that the Congressional Library now contains 258,752 volumes, of which number 12,407 were added during the past year. There were 15,352 entries for copyright, being an increase of ten over those of the previous year.

ONE of the effects of expansion in the volume of currency is the rise in the price of gold. This is one of the effects anticipated for it by HENRY C. CAREY, and is one of the reasons why he favors expansion. He says the country prospers most when the gold premium is highest.

WE are not surprised at the vote, yesterday on the new Constitution. The general desire for change has proved irresistible. We are content to let the people have their own way. They have voted, open-eyed, for their own enslavement and dishonor; and having been fully warned of it beforehand, must bear the consequences of their own acts.

ARRANGEMENTS are said to be on foot for the consolidation of two morning papers in New York, in the interests of the Democratic party. A prominent Cincinnati journalist is understood to have a hand in the negotiations, and will have control of the journal. Can it be possible that the Truly Great Man of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is the person alluded to?

LET us be thankful that the South cannot raise half a million men. The La Grange (Ga.) *Reporter*, discussing the possibility of war with Spain, says:

"No, if the South could raise 500,000 men she would not send them to Cuba, but in another direction. There would, in that case, be a rattling among the dry bones in the North; many an injury avenged; many an insult wiped out!"

THE imports at the port of New York for the past week footed up $4,519,194; produce exports, $5,170,064; specie exports, $713,626. Merchandise imports since January 1, $371,074,276, against $407,427,575 last year. Exports from 1st of January to date, $282,349,109, against $225,590,047 in 1872. Shipments of specie from 1st of January to date, $46,732,116, against $68,031,717 last year.

THE Chicago *Tribune* compares the State system of grain inspection with that of the Board of Trade administration, showing that there are numerous evils in the former, which are having injurious effects upon the city. The promise of greater security under the operations of State inspection have not been realized, while the machinery is said to be a useless and expensive tax upon the grain trade.

IT is stated that a majority of the Western members of Congress are not in favor of pushing the cheap transportation movement at the present session. It is useless, in the present condition of our finances, they argue, to talk about securing aid from the Government in carrying forward internal improvements, and consequently it would be foolish for them to commit themselves in favor of such a policy at this juncture.

THE frequency of accidents on the English railroads has led the Minister for Home Affairs to address a circular to all the railroads, lecturing them for their slow adoption of safety appliances, their back wardness in meeting the increased business of their lines with increased accommodations, the unpunctuality of trains, the slaughter of employees, etc. He warns them that they are provoking legislation by their failure to meet the situation.

FROM all parts of the State come cheering reports in regard to the revival of business. Mills which suspended operation during the earlier days of the financial trouble are resuming work, giving employment to large numbers of men, and putting much money into circulation. The prospects are that by the first of the new year, nearly, if not quite, all the great industrial establishments of the Commonwealth will be at work, with orders enough on hand to insure continuance.

BAHIA HONDA, the point at which, according to report, the Virginius is to be surrendered to the American naval authorities, signifies a "deep bay." It is an out of the way place on the north coast of Cuba, and sixty miles southwest of Havana. It is protected by a small fort, and was formerly a favorite resort for privateers and slavers. Just why this point should have been selected for the surrender of the Virginius and her survivors remains to be explained.

HERE is a little riddle which those papers who are denouncing the President for his appointment of Mr. WILLIAMS as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, are invited to solve at their leisure: If the latter is the mere intellectual and legal nonentity which these carpers assert, how does it come about that they did not discover the fact when President PIERCE appointed him Chief Justice of Oregon, or when President BUCHANAN reappointed him? Messieurs! if you lacked the ability to discern truly and judge accurately, then, by what authority do you assume to be able to do so now?

IT is a good thing for the country that its imports fall off steadily; but with the falling off in imports there is a corresponding falling off in revenue. We must, therefore, either spend less or make up the difference in taxation. The New York *Times* says:

"In August last the import entries at this port were $32,632,900. In November they were but $20,899,987—a decrease of nearly one-third. But the decrease in customs receipts is still greater. Those for August were $13,454,785. For November they were but $5,958,257—or less than forty-four per cent. of the receipts for August. New York receives more than two-thirds of the foreign imports of the country, and in the remaining ports the shrinkage has probably been greater.

## CUT DOWN THE ESTIMATES.

The House of Representatives has acted wisely in asking the Secretary of the Treasury to have the annual estimates revised and cut down to the lowest possible point, before it will undertake to consider the question of increasing taxation. The first duty of the hour is retrenchment and economy. The various departments of the Government must change the problem from "How much can we spend?" to "How little can we possibly get along with?" This is, to most of them, an entirely new problem; but it is one that requires solution before anything else is done. The nation must first learn how much money it will be compelled to raise before it determines how it will raise it or in what way it shall be spent.

Whether this revision of the estimates will accomplish anything remains to be seen. Many of the experienced members of Congress seem to doubt its efficiency. The heads of bureaus in the various departments never can see how it is possible to get along with less money than the sums they name as necessary, until they are brought face to face with curtailed appropriations; and then, somehow, they manage to worry through on a great deal less than they asked for. Nevertheless, it is the part of prudence to throw these estimates back and ask for their careful reconsideration. If the departments will not cut them down, Congress must; and with this certainty before them it is to be hoped that the departments will yield with a good grace to what cannot be helped.

One thing is certain: we cannot indulge in increased expenditures with a diminishing revenue. The falling off at one end must be mated with a corresponding curtailment at the other. The Government cannot undertake to build railroads and canals, or indulge in such luxuries as new custom houses, without knowing where the money is to come from. The first step, therefore, is to cut down the appropriations as far as possible, and a revisal of the estimates is an essential preliminary to reduced appropriations.

When we have learned the full extent of the sum we *must* spend, we can determine whether new taxes are necessary, and not till then. If our revenue for the current year is likely to fall below $260,000,000, and our unavoidable expenditures go above that sum, there is no alternative but a restoration of some of the taxes that were prematurely repealed. But let us find that fact out, first.

We are now running in debt at the rate of about ten millions a month. In other words, we are spending ten millions a month more than we are receiving. This it is clear, cannot long go on. The people may submit to it, for a short time; but no nation can prosper which is continually spending more than it collects. "If," says Mr. MICAWBER, "a man earns one hundred pounds sterling, yearly, and spends ninety-nine pounds, ten shillings and sixpence, the result is happiness; but if he spends one hundred pounds, ten shillings and sixpence, the result is misery." And it is with nations as with men. The country must keep its expenditures within its income; and in order to do that intelligently it must first learn to put a wholesome limit upon its expenditures.

## MISCHIEVOUS DEMAGOGUES.

Some thousands of unemployed workmen in Paterson, New Jersey, a few days ago, marched through the streets carrying banners inscribed with "Bread or Blood." In Newark, in the same State, there have been similar demonstrations, and on last Thursday night a mass meeting of the industrial class of New York city was held in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of "counseling together and taking action in regard to the best means of relieving the temporary needs of the unemployed, and of devising some permanent measures to restore the industry and prosperity of the whole people." The proceedings were of a very extraordinary character, at least on this side of the Atlantic. The meeting, without ceremony, apology or reserve assumed its own absolute sovereignty over both the municipal and State governments. Having asserted in various forms the right of property of the industrial class as the creator of all wealth in all the property "lying around," the meeting resolved that its members would "in their time of need supply themselves and families with proper shelter and the necessaries of life, and would send all their bills for the same to the city treasury to be liquidated," etc. To most readers the bills will probably seem a quite superfluous formality. Why take such trouble about a trifle? In an address adopted by the meeting, its first "demand" was declared to be that "food and shelter be given at once to the unemployed of the city; given to them not as objects of charity, but given to them as their inalienable right which they cannot forfeit save by refusing to support and protect the government." These reformers further resolved that all salaries of public officials shall be reduced to a maximum of five thousand dollars, and moreover that no person shall be permitted to hold, either directly or indirectly, a sum of money or property represented by money greater than $300,000.

To men out of employment, with families asking for bread which they are unable to give them, great indulgence is due, and it will not be withheld by those who fitly consider and feel for human infirmity. Mere indulgence, however, patient tolerance for a time, is the most favorable sentiment with which Americans in general, whether rich or poor, can be expected to regard such proceedings. Though confined to two or three large centers of population, and avowed by comparatively few persons, such revolutionary opinions would still be very alarming if they were the legitimate outgrowth of our American political and social system. They would indicate the approach of the time so confidently foretold by MACAULAY, in his remarkable letter to Mr. RANDALL, the biographer of JEFFERSON; the time when the indigent citizens of the Republic would demand a redistribution of property, and either carry their point, thus destroying civilization, or failing to carry it, would provoke a combination of the wealthy and powerful fatal to liberty. Whatever may lie before us in the future, there are as yet no signs which seriously foretoken the fulfilment of the gloomy prediction. Happily the wild views expressed at the New York meeting and loudly proclaimed in some other important cities, though entertained by a few shallow native theorists, derive whatever practical significance they possess from the number of French, German and other foreign communists who form a part of the population. During the last few years many of the school, some of them conspicuous teachers and leaders of it, have come to this country, and, settling in New York and the surrounding cities, have, with such zeal as they could command in so dry and uncongenial an atmosphere, continued to propagate their doctrines and to make disciples. The result with its consequences financial and social, has furnished them with opportunities which they are not neglecting, and without which possibly their presence would never have been made disagreeably manifest.

It is certain that the great mass of American workingmen of whatever nationality, who have for some years enjoyed the advantages and realized the conditions of life in the Republic, look with mere contempt and disgust upon communist or socialistic theories and schemes. They know that they have within their reach every opportunity that heart could wish for to make the most of themselves, with like prospects for their children after them. They feel not merely as laborers, but as legislators, whose wills determine the general conditions under which they live, and whose dignity is affronted and set at naught by violent interference with established institutions. For a little it may be indignant at the encroachment real or alleged of capital, or at the oppression real or alleged of employers, the poorest industrious laborer reflects that he may and probably soon will be himself a capitalist and an employer, and the prospect or even the possibility enables him in imagination to change places with the suspected oppressors. As JOHN STUART MILL some years ago said, "The poor have come out of leading strings and cannot any longer be governed or treated like children; to their own qualities must now be commended the care of their destiny." In the American republic they have never been in leading strings; and they feel equal to the care of their own destiny, and those of them who are industrious and self-respectful, resent instead of favoring the meddling supervision and coddling which certain theorists represent as desirable. Such sentiments are the proper outcome of free institutions and the general diffusion of knowledge, and, as we trust, they can never be dangerously counteracted by any number likely to arise of lazy demagogues seeking a shameful livelihood in popular agitation and discontent. The poor themselves will soon discover that the encouragement of the infamous trade tends neither to prosperity in good times nor to the aid needful in times of scarcity and distress.

## THE CURRENCY.

The wide difference of opinion that prevails everywhere as to the wisdom of increasing the amount of national currency, renders intelligent action upon it, for the present, almost impossible. The Chamber of Commerce, in New York, and the Boards of Trade at Boston and Philadelphia, have all decided against any increase in the paper money of the country, and all of these bodies look to a resumption of specie payments, as not only practicable but wise and necessary. On the other hand, the ultra free-trade organs, such as the New York *Bulletin*, join hands with HENRY C. CAREY, WM. D. KELLEY, and the high protectionists, in favor of more currency, the union of these representatives of hostile sentiments in favor of that measure adding materially to the bewilderment of the mere looker-on. The Western and Southern Boards of Trade all seem to favor expansion; but as their members are nearly all friends of free trade, how is it that we find them and the high protectionists of one accord in a matter so vital? It is all a mystery for the time being, and one that would send wiser men than poor STEPHEN BLACKPOT to distraction.

One thing, alone, is plain in the midst of all this conflict of authorities—that the study of financial problems has not been prosecuted in this country to any great extent within the life of the present generation. The time was when men devoted themselves to the study of political economy, and were prepared to settle grave questions, when they arose, upon well recognized and thoroughly understood principles; but that time has gone by: and the nation finds itself, to-day, with a terrible financial derangement upon its hands, and its thinkers at daggers' points with each other as to the method of escape. There seems to be no common ground on which all can stand; no one recognized point of agreement from which all can start as from a common premiss; no well-defined principles on which all, or even a majority, are agreed. Financial questions have not been the study of our public men; and here we are, one and all, at sea upon the national finances, with neither rudder nor helmsman to use it.

Under such circumstances, there is one idea that will come uppermost in the minds of all cautious and prudent men—*go slow*. We are in a fog, and must feel our way out. There is clear daylight ahead somewhere, and we must crawl along until we can get into it. Everybody is interested in getting the country out of its present difficulties, and the grand object is to get from all this wild conflict of opinion some knowledge of what it is best to do. At present all is confusion worse confounded; but it is to be hoped that, comparing opinion with opinion and fact with fact, the country may eventually work itself out of its predicaments.

Much, therefore, as confusion and discord may prevail for the present, we do not despair of seeing favorable and orderly results evoked from them. The financial Solons of Boston differ widely from those of Chicago, as do those of New York with St. Louis and Philadelphia with Cincinnati; but there must be *some* elements of agreement among them, somewhere; and when these have been discovered, the way to a practical solution of the difficulty will be comparative easy and plain.

AN interesting case, involving the right of a city to destroy property supposed to be infectious on board vessels, was before the Baltimore city court on Saturday last. There were fourteen cases brought by the crew of the "David Stewart" to recover the value of clothing destroyed at quarantine last spring. The city solicitor held that the destruction of the property referred to was not the taking of private property for public use, and did not rest upon the right of eminent domain, which involves compensation, but was a police regulation, founded upon the natural right, adopted by the common law, by which the State or city regulates the use of private property, and insures its own self-protection. The counsel for the sailors, for many reasons which he adduced, contended that the city was liable to the extent of the value of the property destroyed, and the court took the matter under advisement.

MR. YOUNG, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his monthly report just issued, gives statements of our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1873. The principal imports are sugar and molasses, of the value of $66,064,031 from Cuba, and $7,454,031 from Porto Rico; tobacco and cigars from Cuba $9,678,858. Our principal exports to Cuba are valued as follows: Provisions, $3,560,159; shooks, staves, hoop-poles and empty hogsheads and barrels, $3,079,324; lumber, $824,928; breadstuffs, $1,297,753; iron, machinery, &c., $1,598,892; fire arms, $123,070; sewing machines, $128,046; mineral oils, $505,650; books, stationery, &c., $571,012; live animals, $480,132; cables, cordage, &c., $306,903, and coal, $261,214.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Griddle cake sociables are raging in Iowa.

New Orleans claims to have the prettiest women in the world.

Yucatan is having her quarterly revolutions. Revolutions are always in season there.

Richmond, Indiana, has thirteen local scandals at once. One gossip has gained a pound of flesh per day.

Among the imports at Boston during the past week was an invoice of 100 dozen pots of jelly from France, for "personal use of the importers."

A bill to exempt manufacturing enterprises from taxation has passed both houses of the South Carolina Legislature.

A pleasant surprise party in a coffin shop is the latest phase of conviviality in Willimantic, Conn.

Washington Territory will contribute a $2,500 flag-staff to the Philadelphia Centennial celebration.

The Supreme Court of Iowa decides that cities may, by ordinance, prohibit the sale of native wine and beer.

In Kansas also the hard times are fetching down prices. There has been a reduction of forty per cent. in the price of coffins.

The panic has knocked the bottoms out of the mugs at Peoria, Ill., and two glasses of beer may now be had for five cents.

The price of a girl is quoted at two cows in the slave districts of East Africa, according to Sir Samuel Baker.

Dinners are again being supplied, in London, to poor children, at two cents per head. Last winter the number of dinners given on this plan was 104,486.

The granges of Hinds county, Georgia, have employed a lawyer to attend every session of the Board of Supervisors, and watch the interests of the taxpayers.

A steam tramway carriage has been tried in some of the streets of London lately with marked success. The cost is said to be about one-half that of horse-power.

Artificial warts are more numerous and lead to more expense than natural warts; from this cause the rich are often in greater want of money than those who have but a bare competency.

In the year ending the 31st of March last, there was 1,043,884 packs of cards in England, on which the stamp duty of 3d. per pack was paid, producing £13,048 11s.

A school inspector in Alsace, a short time ago, asked a well known bright urchin if he knew the Saviour's name. The boy answered correctly. "How did he die?" "They killed him." "Who?" "The Prussians!"

The Japanese Educational Department has directed a return to be made to it of the various mineral springs in the country, their curative properties, and other particulars of interest.

A society has been formed in Belgium for collecting all waste paper, and selling it for the benefit of the Pope. The society has appealed to all the possessors of "bad books, such as the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Volney, and other detestable authors," to hand them over as waste paper.

From a return just issued, it appears that during the last twelve years England has expended a sum equal to $32,646,939 upon coast fortifications, distributed for the most part at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Portland, Pembroke, Sheerness, Dover, Gravesend, Chatham, and Cork.

The State grain inspector of Chicago reports that during the year ending October 31, 1873, there was inspected into store 159,541 carloads and 1,279 boat-loads, being 69,185,707 bushels. The total number of bushels of each kind of grain was: Wheat, 19,076,686; corn, 36,930,908; oats, 8,723,821; rye, 1,025,900; barley, 3,428,392.

## PERSONAL.

Somebody is ill-bred enough out West to contest the right of a Miss Maury, a half-breed, to a fortune of a couple of millions, because her parents were married Indian fashion, and not United States fashion.

Mrs. Goddard, a daughter of Congressman Vinton, of old Whig times, has written a manual of etiquette which is to be recognized at Washington. The first code was written by John Quincy Adams when he was Secretary of State, and slightly amended, is still in force.

Garibaldi has not yet given up the hope of the consolidation of the Republic in France and in Spain, and writes that he sees no reason for despair, although some priests recall the time of Torquemada.

A poetess and essayist who could not read died recently near Coatbridge, N. B. It was Mrs. Janet Hamilton, Scotchwoman, and well known writer of verse. She dictated her compositions to her husband, who was a shoemaker. Mrs. Hamilton was born in 1795.

The Bavarian King is, as all the world knows, a great admirer of Wagner's noisy music, but of the noise of battle he is reported not to have any artistic appreciation. Recently he met a wooden-legged citizen of Munich, and stopping him, said: "And where were you wounded, my friend?" "At Sedan." "Then you surely know me?" "No!" "Why, I am your King!" "Well, how could I know that," retorted the invalid, "seeing that the King never goes into battle, and I never go into the theater?"

There is a brave youth in Leesburg, Virginia, who flourishes under the poetic name of Milton, who is now busily engaged in presenting to the public a ponderous, particular, and pointed affidavit, in which he says that Anna Dickinson once offered him her hand and heart, and he refused her. If he can establish this fact definitely he will be marched right to the head of the long list of the world's renowned heroes.

Miss Brackett, a well-known teacher at St. Louis and New York, is to edit a small volume, which Putnam's Sons are to publish, on the "Education of Girls in America." The idea is to present the testimony of the most experienced and capable of American women teachers engaged in the higher education of girls, and to offer especially the results of the study and life of the pupils of such institutions as Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Oberlin, and Antioch, upon their health and character. In some respects it will serve as a reply to the volume of Dr. Clarke's, but chiefly it will present the whole of the subject, which he has treated from a single point of view and the observation of a single medical man, and the appearance of the new volume will be awaited with interest.

The Marquis Emile de Beaumont de Montalia recently died in a monastery of La Trappe, where he had been for ten years under the name of Brother Ambroise. He was a member of one of the most celebrated families of France, and was Louis Philippe's minister to St. Petersburg.

A recent letter from England says that Mr. Motley looks very much better than he did two months ago, but is still very far from well.

The late Lord Westbury, ex-Chancellor of England, made his own will and actually omitted naming executors. It has further been known, that he overlooked for a long time the simple fact in English law, that his second marriage invalidated a will previously made.

Herr Strodtmann, the well-known biographer of Heinrich Heine, invites all persons possessing any part of the correspondence of this great poet to confide their papers to him, as he intends to write a life of that popular poet.

A married man at Ottumwa felt unhappy and hung himself. His wife and sister cut him down. Then he tried to butt his brains out against the wall. The women interfered and held him till the City Marshal came. That functionary cleared out the meddlers, and told the frantic youth to butt away as long as he wanted to. He butted three times and quit.

## New Publications.

THE ROSE OF DISENTIS. A Novel. By Heinrich Zschokke. Translated from the German by James J. D. Trenor. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburg.

This story is of French type, and mingles with the stormy historical events of the French Republic. The book is interesting because of the historical facts it contains, and tragic scenes described of insurrection and war. There is interwoven through the tale a love episode, which relieves the sombre cast of some portions of the work. Some of the expressions relative to Romanism would hardly be objected to, perhaps, in France, but devoted Christians deprecate such things in a work of that kind.

PHILOSOPHY OF RHETORIC. By John Bascom, Professor in Williams College, author of "Aesthetics, or Science of Beauty." Published by Woodworth, Ainsworth, & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

From the reputation of the of the author in this department of thought, this treatise is entitled to great consideration. It aims to give the principles of philosophy of the study as well as the principles on which excellence depends. It is chiefly designed for advanced students, and will be found of great service to that class. The work is divided into three parts, namely: Ends, Means and Methods. It is a substantial contribution to this department of instruction and deserves a wide circulation.

MISS FORRESTER. A Novel. By Mrs. Edwards, author of "The Ordeal for Wives," etc. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Conceding that Mrs. Edwards has attained a brilliant reputation as a writer of fiction, and that there is a brightness and freshness about her writings that is commendable, yet it must be acknowledged by her warmest admirers that the heroine, "Miss Forrester," is a monstrous character, and the story is not only *very* sensational, but *very* objectionable in many respects. The novel is fascinating, and the influence from its reading is pernicious, at least unwholesome to pure minds.

TROTTY'S WEDDING TOUR and STORY BOOK. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. With numerous illustrations. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those of our young readers who have read "The Trotty Book," some years ago, will remember the hero of that interesting story. Miss Phelps has given us a delightful account of "Trotty's Wedding Tour," and the troubles and incidents of married life. Then he becomes a printer, and we are told he managed to put some capital stories in type, which appear in this volume. Whatever this gifted writer attempts she does well, and we expect many a household will be made joyous by the perusal of this book.

LEXICON TO XENOPHON'S ANABASIS. By Alpheus Crosby, Professor Emeritus of the Greek Language and Literature in Dartmouth College. Published by Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The chief object of this work is to supply the place of a common Lexicon and also of a Classical Dictionary, so far as the Anabasis is concerned. It is adapted to all the common editions, and for the use both of beginners and of more advanced students. It abounds in references to the Greek text. The work appears to be all that is claimed by the distinguished author.

PERILOUS INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF SAILORS AND TRAVELERS. Translated from the German. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Young people especially will enjoy the dash and vein of this sprightly book. It narrates some lively scenes, and it is full of hairbreadth escapes. The contents will give some idea of the stories, as follows: Pirate Life; Captivity among the Japanese; A Sea Fight on the Cuban Coast; A Winter in the Frozen Ocean; The Shipwreck; Voyage to the East Indies, and Homesickness of a Siberian. The work is nicely illustrated and got up in square form, and is suitable for the holiday season.

THE PAYSON, DUNTON AND SCRIBNER MANUAL OF PENMANSHIP. By P. D. & S. Authors: J. W. Payson, S. Denton, W. H. Scribner, G. H. Shattuck, A. S. Manson. Published by Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a capital work and is really what it purports, a hand-book for teachers, engravers, draughtsmen, signwriters, amateur penmen, etc. It is copiously illustrated with every form of penmanship.

THE STORY OF GOETHE'S LIFE. By George Henry Lewes. Abridged from his "Life and Works of Goethe." Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Although forty years have passed since Goethe's death, yet there is a marvellous interest felt to know him and read of his remarkable history. This volume is an abridgement of his Life and Works, which the author "has detached," and from a "continuous narrative, which will present the outward events of an ever-memorable career, and indicate the leading characteristics of an immortal genius." This volume pictures Goethe, with his faults, weaknesses, errors, and his excellences and greatness. To prepare the work as it should be, Mr. Lewes seems to have performed it with candor and impartiality. The work is a fine specimen of abridgement, and reflects credit on the author, and the publishers deserve credit for its excellent appearance.

POETICAL DRAMAS FOR HOME AND SCHOOL. By Mary L. Cobb. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The design of this publication is to furnish a series of dialogues of a more poetical or tasteful form than is usually found in books prepared for the use of schools. Selections are made from Walter Scott, George Eliot, Hannah Moore and others. It is admirably adapted to the purpose, and will prove a valuable aid to those who may have occasion for their use.

THE SON OF THE ORGAN GRINDER. By Maria Sophia Schwartz. Translated by Selma Borg and Maria A. Brown. With a portrait and sketch of Mdme. Schwartz. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Like all the creations of the writers of the Swedish type, there is a freshness and charm, that is a relief from the flood of sensational works of fiction. Mdme. Schwartz in her description of character has given the inner workings of the mind, analizes the human passions, and moralizes the motives of the characters portrayed, in the most natural style, and by so doing takes away the commonplace constructed plot. This story, in brief, portrays the career of the son of a wandering musician, who committed terrible acts, which followed him for years, disgracing and operating against him wherever he goes, until by dint of an upright life, he finally attains an honorable position in society. The translators executed their work well.

RECORDS OF A QUIET LIFE. By Augustus J. C. Hare, author of "Walks in Rome," etc. Revised for American readers, by William L. Gage. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is much more for embodied in this excellent book than the title would indicate. The original design was a memoir of the author's husband, and afterwards the scope of the work was enlarged as a memorial of Augustus Hare and his brother Julius. These brothers were men of culture and scholarly attainments, richly permeated with a devout and sweet spirit. They were joint authors of "Guesses at Truth," "The Mission of the Comforter," etc. Much of the charm of this work is in the vein of delicate and piquant bits of literary criticisms and inside pictures of cultivated society, as seen in the beautiful and elegant English homes of the better class. In the letters allusion is made to events of signal importance in England, which help to increase the attractions of the work.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE. A Romance. After the German of Robert Byr. By Author Forrester. Published by H. N. McKinney & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author in early life spent years in military service, passing his childhood in Hungary, afterwards became an officer of the cavalry in the Austrian service. The real name of the author is Kari von Bayer. During his military career his literary talents became known by his graphic sketches of camp life. Retiring from the service he is devoting his life to literary pursuits. This work was written amid the upheavings of the struggle which produced a German Empire, and pictures political and ecclesiastical checks to freedom and progress in Austria.

SONGS OF THE SUN-LANDS—By Joaquin Miller, author of "Songs of the Sierras." Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke, of Pittsburgh.

Most of the criticisms on Mr. Miller's poetry concede that he possesses singular poetic gifts. This work gives evidence of originality, prodigal wealth of imagery, and of a rudeness of style, much like the "Songs of the Sierras." Throughout the volume there is a strong flavor of the roughness in nature and society found on the outskirts of civilized life. Whenever Mr. Miller leaves this domain, and attempts sacred or ethereal subjects, he lacks proper conception of this class of versification and signally fails in poetic power. Perhaps on the whole this volume exhibits more polish and culture than the "Songs of the Sierras." We are not admirers of this class of poetry, but there is a charm in the estimation of many for this kind, and the volume admirably supplies the want.

THE HOUSE ON THE HEIGHTS. By Harriet McKeever, author of "Silver Threads," etc. Published by H. N. McKinney & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story is laid in Germany, and contains the elements of a well conceived plot, and gives a picture of the "faderland," which is heightened by its purity of style and elevated morality. Running through the romance, like a golden thread, may be traced lessons that are calculated to leave good impressions on the mind of the reader. The fair author has earned an enviable reputation for the elevated tone in all of her writings. We think the book should be welcomed in any family circle for this fact alone, if for no other.

## OHIO NEWS.

Toledo has a policeman six feet seven inches high.

The annexation of the village of Newburg to Cleveland, to be known as the Eighteenth ward, was made valid on Saturday without opposition.

Mr. Samuel Frank, of Columbus, who was accidentally shot in the leg, while hunting, some ten days ago, died on Saturday with the lock-jaw.

A MILKMAN at the East End, Dayton, by the name of Shafor, getting terribly provoked at his horse, which became fractious on Saturday, procured an axe and beat the animal on the head so that it died from brutal treatment. Shafor was arrested.

THE late Sidney Clarke, of Cincinnati, left $300,000 to the American Christian (Disciples) Missionary Society. Rev. D. S. Burnet, a native of Dayton, who died several years ago, left Chicago property to the same society which is now worth $200,000. Both of these gentlemen also made large contributions to the Central Christian (Disciples) Church in Cincinnati. Mr. Burnet gave $10,000 and Mr. Clarke a larger sum.

Our readers will remember that some time since, at a serenade of a newly-married couple in Hubbard, the gentle bride, Mrs. Calista Brisbine, appeared at the door and threw sulphuric acid in the faces of several of the party who were giving the charivari, fearfully burning whoever was struck by it, and destroying the eyesight of one or more of the parties. Suits for damages were entered by the injured persons, that of David Benjamin coming up for trial in the Trumbull county court last week, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $2,000.

Two colored persons—man and wife—at Circleville, have just established their claim to equality before the law by being divorced. They were not quite up to the white standard, however, since neither was married before leaving the court room.

Licking county boasts of a case, still undecided, in her courts, wherein the amount in dispute was originally two hundred dollars. It has been set for trial ten different times, and the costs already amount to twenty-five hundred dollars!

The Cleveland *Herald* says that the committee on the division of the Ohio Episcopal Diocese met lately and passed a resolution that it is expedient to divide the Diocese into two by a line crossing the State East and West. The actual line of division was not stated. The further consideration of the matter was postponed until the meeting of the Diocese Convention. Bishop Bedell, on request of the committee, gave his views, and as the *Herald* understands them, the Bishop favored the division of Ohio into five Dioceses, the central one to be composed of Franklin, Knox and Licking counties to be denominated the Diocese of Ohio.

Dayton is stretching every nerve in the effort to waken interest in manufactures. The effort to establish a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce proceeds with the utmost vigor.

Rev. Mr. Lang, of Fremont, has had charge of a congregation in that place for thirty years. In that time he has baptized 2,300, married 1,600, buried 1,200, and has had 16,500 communicants.

A gentleman in Cleveland rejoices in the name of Judfjst.

Jonathan Whoop, of Delaware, has fourteen children, the oldest only sixteen.

At the recent term of court in Portage county there were twenty-six divorce cases on the docket, in eleven of which decrees of divorce were granted, eight were continued, four dismissed or discontinued, and three settled.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Delia Case, a school-teacher in Sharon township, Franklin county, and Frank Johnson, one of her pupils, for severely whipping another pupil, Frank Stewart. It is alleged that Johnson, on command of the teacher, held Stewart while Miss Case whipped him.

The body of William Bowles, a good-natured ne'er-do-well, at Lancaster, was taken from the canal, near the gas works, Monday. He was in the habit of lodging almost nightly at the gas works, and it is supposed that he fell in some night when drunk.

A family moving into the "Major Cox" house, at Lancaster, found in a closet a bag containing coin, and marked "$150." It was both tied up and sewed up, and was handed unopened, to old Mrs. Cox, by whom it was received with many expressions of wonder and astonishment.

W. Marshall Anderson, or Circleville, has the luck of relationship with Ohio Governors. His father-in-law, Duncan McArthur, was Governor of Ohio; his brother, Hon. Charles Anderson, when Lieutenant Governor, became Governor by the death of Governor Brough, and now, his brother-in-law, Hon. William Allen, is Governor elect.

## Hot Air Furnaces.

At the recent meeting in New York of the American Health Association, Carl Pfeiffer read a paper upon the "Health Principles of Architecture," in which he pointed out the bad effects of the heat from the hot-air furnace. He objected strongly to its distinctive feature, which is that its application of fire heat to metallic surfaces is a direct one, without the intervention of water or steam. This intense dry heat, he maintains, should be used only for specific drying purposes in the manufactory or the laundry. From the human skins and lungs it absorbs all moisture, and renders them parched and arid; causes dizziness, coldness and languor in the extremities, weak pulse and fainting fits. These are some of the bad effects of air artificially heated without contact of water. In connection with this subject, the New Haven *Register* puts the following pertinent inquiry: "Will Mr. Pfeiffer, or any one else, do the suffering public the favor to tell them what kind of a practical furnace, within the reach of all who now use hot-air furnaces, can be made that will warm the house and not be unhealthy?" Those who tear down one kind of heating apparatus should be prepared to substitute another in its stead, if they wish the people to look upon them with favor.

The proffer by the Chicago Exposition of one week's profits to the benevolent associations of the city brought Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics together in a committee of arrangements. Dr. Ryder, the Universalist pastor of St. Paul's, was chairman of the committee; and the New Covenant says that "at one time two Jewish rabbis, four Catholics dignitaries, and some seventeen Protestant were in deliberative conclave in the committee room, together, with the pastor of St. Paul's presiding."


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compiuted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn commences semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
P. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. K. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Behm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harrison, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—TAKE notice that the Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, O. H. SHEPLEY and L. DEVINNY, for the transaction of a general Drug Business, at Petrolia City and Middle City, Butler county, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES H. SHEPLEY purchases the interest of Mr. DEVINNY, and will continue the business and settle the affairs of the old firm. O. H. SHEPLEY,
L. DEVINNY.

Petrolia City, Butler county, Pa., Dec. 3, 1873.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARNNERSHIP heretofore existing between
McQUISTON & KRAFT,
In the Pittsburgh Galvanizing Works, is this day dissolved by limitation.
JAMES McQUISTON.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1873.

Bailey & Co.
CHESTNUT and 12th Sts.,
PHILADA.,
DEALERS
IN
Diamonds
DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA
CHARLES HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNES.
For Sale by the LEADING WINE MERCHANTS and GROCERS.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS,
FOR
Holiday Presents!
AT
*Panic Prices,*
AT
McKEE'S.
Furs, Furs, Furs,
For Holiday Presents,
*AT PANIC PRICES.*
Beautiful Shawls and Cloaks
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT PANIC PRICES!
AT
McKee's.
*A great variety of Choice Goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, are now offered at PANIC PRICES, at the GREAT CASH SALE, at*
M'KEE'S,
No. 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
*Have just received and are now offering the most complete*
Stock of Medium and Fine
DRESS GOODS
*On Exhibition in this Market.*
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
*AMERICAN SILK,*
*In Black and Cloth Shades.*
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILK

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 16, 1873.

Money circles to-day have very little of interest beyond the usual routine. The banks are getting stronger each day, and after the first of January they will doubtless extend their discount lines rapidly, as new trade springs up to create a legitimate demand. The usual borrowers, who are always borrowers, are complaining of the manner in which the banks are withholding money, but the more stable class of business men are not asking any great amount of accommodation at present. The discontented ones are those who take advantage of the times to refuse payment of claims which should be met without question.

It is such persons who earn a little cheap notoriety by announcing loudly that they have large amounts due them and locked up in suspended banks, and are therefore unable to meet their obligations. You can always set such persons down as misstating their cases, for a man with any large amount of money in such a predicament is pretty apt to "keep his head closed" and say as little as possible about it.

In the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Md., a case has lately been decided by Judge Pearre involving the question of due diligence which is of special interest in these times. It appears that some months since Messrs. Kirkland, Chase & Co., then doing business in Baltimore, sent Mr. Lewis Lininger a check on the Marine National Bank, of Baltimore, for the sum of $700. Mr. Lininger indorsed the check to Messrs. Philson, Black & Co., bankers of Dale City, and received the money for it. Messrs. Philson, Black & Co., having no correspondent in Baltimore, sent the check to a Philadelphia correspondent, who in turn forwarded it to Baltimore, where it arrived on the day of, or a day or two after, the failure of Messrs. Kirkland, Chase & Co., and could not be collected. Of course the check was returned, and went back until it reached Messrs. Philson, Black & Co., who called upon Mr. Lininger to refund the money advanced upon it. This Mr. Lininger refused to do, when Messrs. Philson, Black & Co. brought suit to recover the sum. In the trial of the case it was developed that if the check had reached Baltimore a day earlier than it did it would have been paid. The court therefore gave judgment for the defendant, holding that the rule which called for "due diligence" in such matters was not complied with.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main concerning the standing of American credit abroad, gives the following not very encouraging account:

"It is no exaggeration, but a sorry, indisputable fact, that there has been a thorough distrust of all kinds of American securities, with the almost sole exception of United States Government bonds, in this country as has now prevailed unterruptedly, and grown more intense from months to month and week to week, for more than a year. German capital has had more than once, in times past, a discouraging experience, and met with large losses, in connection with various American enterprises. Especially between 1853 and 1860, many millions of German money were sunk in American railway stock of companies whose original capital was entirely wiped out, though some of them are now among the best paying roads in the United States. But the profound and universal distrust that has characterized the daily record of the German Bourse as regards American railroad bonds, ever since last year, has never had a parallel in the financial history of Germany. This distrust has even greatly affected the estimate of safety and desirableness for permanent investment placed heretofore upon the bonds of the American Government by the public at large. This is proved by the fact that ever effort to place the new 5 per cent. United States bonds among the latter has failed, and that the aggregate of United States 5 per cent. bonds he'd in this country is now less by hundreds of millions than a few years ago. One writer has read, in some late American papers, speculations as to the probability of European capital availing itself of the opportunities for cheap and yet safe investments at high rates of interest afforded by the present crisis in the United States, and this in contrast to the return of better times. Now, as far as Germany is concerned, it will be absolutely useless to expect any direct or indirect relief from her in the manner stated.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

| December 16, 1873. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ |
| Western Union Telegr'h | 75½ | 75½ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| Quicksilver | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| Adams Express | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 71½ | | | | | |
| American Express | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| United States Express | 69 | 69 | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| New York Central | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| Erie | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Michigan Central | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Michigan Southern | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| Illinois Central | 99¾ | | 98 | | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 90¾ | | 90¾ | | | |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| Do preferred | 70 | | 68 | | | |
| Rock Island | 98 | 98 | 98¼ | 98¼ | | 98¼ |
| St. Paul | 41 | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| Do preferred | 64 | 64 | 63¾ | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Wabash | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Do preferred | | | 50 | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| Union Pacific | 31 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| Chicago and Alton | 101¾ | | 101¾ | | | 101¾ |
| Boston, Hartf'd and Erie | 2¾ | | 2¾ | | | 2¾ |
| Harlem | 130 | | 132 | | 132 | 132 |

—The following are the quotations for Government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

| GOVERNMENTS. | Morn. | Noon. | Even'g. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881, coupons | 119½ | 120 | 120½ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 115 |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 115¾ | 115¾ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s, new | 115¾ | 115¾ | 119 |
| 5-20s, 1867 | 119½ | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 5-20s, 1868 | 119½ | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 10-40s | 112½ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 10-40s, coupons | 112 | 113 | 113¾ |
| Currency 6s | 113 | 113 | 113¾ |
| New 5s | 103¾ | 113 | 113 |
| STATE BONDS. | | | |
| Tennessees | — | 83½ | 83½ |
| Tennessees, new | — | 80½ | 80½ |
| South Carolinas, July | — | 11 | 11¼ |
| Missouri 6s | — | 93 | 93 |

—Robinson Bros., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penna. R. R. | 45¾ | Lehigh Valley | 57¾ |
| Penna. Scrip | 93 | Reading | 55¾ |
| Reading | 55¾ | United Co's N. J. | 144 |
| United Co's N. J. | 144 | Oil Creek | 14¾ |
| Oil Creek | 14¾ | Lehigh Valley | 57¾ |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30s | 59 | A. V. R. R. | 59 |
| Central Trans. | 40¾ | Central Trans. | 40¾ |
| Pitts, Cin & St L. bonds | 65 | | |

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, December 16, 1873. }

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for this market, by river and rail, for the twenty-four hours ending to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,535 | Wheat, sacks | 516 |
| Apples, bbls | 6 | Corn, sacks | 1,502 |
| Butter, pkgs | 94 | Barley, sacks | 853 |
| Cheese, boxes | 1,275 | Oats, sacks | 626 |
| Bacon, pcs | 23,750 | Hides | 544 |
| Bacon, tcs | 95 | Potatoes, bush | 60 |

The pleasant weather still prevailed, which has increased the activity we have seen everywhere apparent to-day in our city market. The election which was being held to-day for or against the new Constitution throughout the State has had a depressing effect on the market, but notwithstanding the value of business transacted is reported to be larger than for some time past. Values are unchanged generally, but the feeling on the part of holders is generally very firm. Flour is in larger receipt, and with an average demand, prices continue strong. The same may be said of coffee, which is still with an upward tendency.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store in a jobbing way the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts are more liberal, but prices continue firm, although unchanged. Sales at $1 50@$2 75 for common to fair and $3 25@$4 per bbl for choice to fancy.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair seasonable demand, but quotations are unchanged. Sales at 60@70c per gallon.

ASHES—The market continues quiet, with but little doing. The nominal rates are: Soda Ash, common, 5½@6c; Refined, 6c; Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10c; American, 6c; Black Lead, 5c.

ALES—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows: X, $3 50; XX, $4; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@2 24; bbls, 41 gals, $12 25@64 bbls, 24 gals, $69 50@66 42; in cases, bottles, $2 75@3; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale in cases of 3 doz bottles, $3 ⅌ doz; Younger's Scotch ale, in cases of 3 ⅌ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by E & A Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BEANS—The demand is limited and the market is dull. Sales at $2@2 25 for fair to choice.

BORAX—Refined 25c ⅌ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Market steady; sales per doz ¼ lb cans, $1 60; ½ lb do $2 80; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans, $21 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6¾c; fair to good green 7¼@8¾c. Hurl 9¾@10c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues quiet, with a supply in excess of the demand; we quote nominally at 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—The supply is slightly increasing, but with a reasonable demand, prices are steady and uniform. Sales at 28@31c ⅌ lb for choice roll. Common has no fixed value, and is dull.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts are some what large but the market continues rather quiet. Values are still unchanged. Below are the current rates: Extra sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 12½c; bacon shoulders, 8½c; rib sides, 9c; short rib sides, 9½c; clear sides 10c; mess pork $17 00 per bbl; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9¾c per bbl; prime leaf in half bbls, 10c; prime leaf in buckets, 10½c; refined for summer use in tierces, 9¾c; do in half bbls, 10c; do in buckets, 10½c; refined in 5 lb caddies, 12c; do in 5 lb cadies, 11½c; do in 3 lb pails, 10c; in 6 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

CHEESE—The receipts are not so large, but the stock in store is ample to meet the present demand, and prices are steady. We note sales in small lots at 14¾@15c; in car loadsots at 13½@14½c, and dairy at 11@12½c; Yonour America 15c; New York Goshen 15½@16c; Sweitzer 16@18c.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales at 6½@6¾c.

CARBON OIL—The market is quiet and prices are firm. Sales at the works free on cars 11½@11¾c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CIDER—In good supply with sales at $3@9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The current rates are $10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report sales at $7 50 @8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—The supply continues to meet the demands of the market, with sales at $50 ⅌ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ⅌ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Trade continues satisfactory. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11c; gingersnaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ⅌ lb.

CORDAGE—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were as follows: Boeson's Phoenix $2 60@2 90; Lowenville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 60@4 90; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is rather quiet, with regular sales of peaches and apples at 6@6½c for the former, and 10@12c per lb for the latter.

EGGS—The receipts are large, and prices continue firm, with sales at 28@28c ⅌ dozen for packed, and fragile ⅌ doz for strictly fresh.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 extra mess mackerel $35; No. 1 mess do, $32; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $35; No. 1 shore mackerel, $32; extra No. 1 bay mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 bay mackerel, $17; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14 large No. 3 mackerel, $12 50; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00 large trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish $6 50 @ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 @ 100; red herring, scale 50c ⅌ box; No. 1 do ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at prices ⅌ lb: No. 2 C, 44@47c as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour have greatly increased, but not in sufficient quantities to influence rates, which are still very firm, although unchanged. Below are the shore rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| State and western wheat | $5 25@5 50 |
| State red wheat | 5 75@6 00 |
| Fancy St. Louis | 6 25@6 50 |
| Fancy Kentucky white wheat | 8 50 |
| Good Ohio red wheat | 8 00 |
| Minnesota Spring wheats | 7 00 |
| Minnesota Spring wheats | 7 50 |
| Rye flour | 5 25 |

GROCERIES—The market continues to improve generally, and the quietness that has characterized the market is fast giving way to activity. Coffees are still very firm at the advance noted yesterday. Below are the current rates:

*Coffee*—Roasted coffee one lb packages 33c; do loose 32½c; choice green do 29@29½c; prime green do 28@28½c; good green coffee 27@27½c.

*Sugar*—Standard Ex C 10¾c; Standard B 10¾c; standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¾c.

*Teas*—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ⅌ lb; Gunpowder 90c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ⅌ lb; Japan 55c@$1 00 ⅌ lb; Oolong 25@85c ⅌ lb; fancy $1 00 ⅌ lb; Souchon 25@50c ⅌ lb.

*Molasses*—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

*Syrups*—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

*Rice*—Choice Caroline 8¾c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¾c.

GRAIN—The receipts continue fair and the market remains active. Prices are firm, but unchanged. Below are the prices current:

*Wheat*—Red Winter at $1 50@1 55; Amber $1 60; and White at $1 66.

*Oats*—Are in more liberal supply; we quote: Mixed at 41c; White at 50c, as per quality.

*Corn*—Sales of 60 shelled at 68@70c, an advance; new ear sold at 60c; old would bring 65@70c; the market is bare.

*Rye*—Nominal at 80@85c.

*Bay ley*—In the absence of sales, we omit figures.

GAME—The market continues dull at the following rates:

*Deer*—Undressed, 8@9c ⅌ lb. Long Saddles, 14@17c; Hams 18@19c.

*Quail*—$2 00 per dozen.

*Partridges*—$4 00 per dozen.

*Rabbits*—$2 50 per dozen.

*Squirrels*—$1 50 per dozen.

*Wild Turkey*—$2 00@2 50 each.

HOMINY—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way $4 00@4 50 per bush.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bb's, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $ 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 00; English mixed pickles, quarts, $5 00; English cailflower, pints, $5 00; English cailflower, quarts, $6 00; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quarts, $5 00; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Molassli, pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off, but the market is well stocked, and price are fully sustained. Regular sales are made at $1 15@1 25 ⅌ bushel for the prime article and mixed at 90@95 ⅌ bush.

POULTRY—The market is becoming more active, but prices are no higher. Sales chickens, dressed, at 10@12c, and turkeys at 14@15c ⅌ lb.

MILL FEED—We have no change to note in prices. One car lot shorts to-day sold at $16 00 per ton. We quote: Middlings $25@30 per ton; from store $1 25@1 50 per 100 lbs; oats and corn shops, $1 35@1 40 per 100 lbs; bran $14@16 per ton.

MINCE MEATS—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11@13c per lb by the ⅛ bbl, and 12c per lb by the bbl.

RAGS—The market is dull and nominal at 2¾ to 3c per lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 per case of 6 doz, and $5 per case for hand sapolio.

SEEDS—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 85@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 16@18c ⅌ gallon; white wine, 35c ⅌ gallon and charge for package.

WHISKY—A shade lower, with sales of highwines at 98@99c per gallon.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, December 17, 1873. }

REMARKS—The oil market is without change here, and in the oil regions prices that were current the previous day would answer on this occasion. Dispatches from the oil regions report the sinking of one well of 200 barrels per day, and two others of 800 barrels each, making the daily increase of 4,600 barrels per day. That will do.

CRUDE.

The market here was a quiet one. The prices are altogether nominal about 3c per gallon. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union pipe ..... 97½c
1,000 bbls United pipe ..... 81½c

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet and prices were unchanged. We quote free on cars at works 10¾@11c.

Philadelphia—Market closed steady; December 13¼c; futures, January, 13¼@13⅝c; February 13¾a 13¾c; March 14a14½c; April 14¼@14⅝c.

New York—December 13⅞c; last half of March 14½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady, with sales city $1 80; country $1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 15.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets are rather irregular. On the upper road the market was active and steady. Sales were made at $1 15a1 17½ for spot; futures selling at $1 16¼@1 20 for December, and $1 23@1 25 for January. The market at Oil City closed firm at $1 16. Market at Parkers was quiet and nothing doing; United was quoted at 97c and Union pipe at 97½c. The home refined market was 5½c in bulk, and 10½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot ..... $1 15
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot ..... 1 15
500 bbls, upper road, spot ..... 1 17½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot ..... 1 17½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot ..... 1 17½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot ..... 1 17½
500 bbls, upper road, spot ..... 1 17½
2,000 bbls, upper road, S. O. January ..... 1 20
3,000 bbls, upper road, S. O. January ..... 1 20
3,000 bbls, upper road, S. O. December ..... 1 17½
2,500 bbls, upper road, S. O. December ..... 1 20
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot ..... 1 19
1,000 bbls, Union pipe ..... 97½
1,900 bbls, Parkers, United pipe ..... 87½

NEW YORK, December 16, closing 15.—Crude oil firmer, and in moderate demand. Sales 1,000 bbls in bulk, this month. Delivery 5½c; closing at 5¾c bid 5¾c asked. Shipping crude, 10¼c. Refined firmer but quiet; sales 1,500 bbls, delivered this month, 13¾c; 2,000 bbls. delivered during last half of March, 14¼c. Cases inactive but firm at 19@20c. Naphtha nominally 5¾@5¾c. Philadelphia quiet but dull: nominally 13¾c for balance of this month; 2,000 bbls refined sold April delivery 14¼c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 16.—Market quiet and unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, December 16.—Nothing doing as yet; spot, $1 13@1 15.

TITUSVILLE, December 16.—Market very dull and weaker from reports of big wells; can't give figures.

OIL CITY, December 16—Market quiet at $1a1 05.

ROUSEVILLE, December 16.—Market quiet; quoted 90@95c.

PARKER'S, December 16.—Market $1 00 and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Market steady; S. W. 13½c; crude 10c; cases 18c; sales none; Futures, January 13¾@13¾c; February 13¾@13¾c; March 14a14½c; April 14¼@14⅝c.

### PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, December 16, 1873. }

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been fair, both of through and way stock. The attendance of buyers is good, but they seem disposed to hold off for the present and see what the arrivals will be. The quality of the stock is a sprinkling of all kinds, some inferior and some extra or fancy being among the offerings, but the bulk medium grades of cattle. As not many cattle are selling, we withhold our quotations until our next report.

**Hogs.**

The receipts of hogs, fair. The market opened this week firm and strong and has gradually been going higher. At present it is higher than for some time. Trade rules active on all grades and kinds, with the demand fully up to if not greater than the supply. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $5 60; prime do $5 45 to 5 55; do Yorkers, $5 30; fair do $5 20 to 5 25; roughs, $5 00.

**Sheep.**

The receipts fair; quality about the same as usually offers here. At this writing trade has not fairly opened and we withhold quotations.

### Iron Movement at St Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, December 13, 1873:

| Routes. | Receipts. Gro. Tons. | Shipments. Gro. Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| St L and I M R W | 425 | 10 |
| A and P R W to St. Louis | | 80 |
| A and P R W to Carondelet | 560 | 80 |
| R, R I and S R W | | 10 |
| O, A and S L R W | 45 | 140 |
| O and M R W | 15 | 10 |
| St L, R and S Ills R W | 15 | |
| St L and S E R W | 10 | |
| Lower Mississippi River | 85 | |
| Total tons | 925 | 275 |
| Week previous | 1,085 | 320 |

The A. & P. railway brought, in addition, 180 tons lead and 180 tons zinc ore.—*St. Louis Republican.*

### Grain in Chicago.

The Chicago papers publish the first annual report of William H. Harper, the Grain Inspector, to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. It shows that the amount of grain inspected into store during the year was 30,126,707 bushels, and the amount inspected out of store, 66,543,799 bushels, making a total of 135,729,506 bushels. The cost of inspection was $74,078 52, and the fees collected were $72,001 25. The present capacity of Chicago elevators, of which there are fifteen, is 19,525,000 bushels, to which an additional capacity of 1,700,000 bushels will be added by the completion of the two new elevators now in process of construction.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, December 16.—Cattle—Receipts, today including 88 cars reported to arrive 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,623. Market opened dull and slow at weak last week's closing prices; buyers demand 10c decline; quality of stock fair to medium; sales 26 Ohio steers averaging 997a1,150 lbs, at $4 25@4 60; 200 Illinois steers, averaging 947a1,421 lbs, at $4 45@5 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600. Market not fairly opened; sales, 851 Michigan sheep, averaging 92 lbs, at $4 75; 184 State sheep, averaging 86 lbs, at $4 85@; 1,191 Indiana sheep, averaging 91 lbs, at $4 75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,900, making the total supply for the week thus far, 18,500. Market moderately active at $5 25@5 30 for Yorkers and $5 40@5 50 for heavy hogs.

### Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Wool in good demand, with advancing tendency strong; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 54a56c; extra 52@54c; medium 63a55c; coarse 50a 52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 49@52c; medium fine 52c; coarse 54a56c; combing, washed, 57a60c; combing, unwashed, 37a40c; Canada combing 60c; fine unwashed blacks, coarse and medium, washed 53a55c; tub washed 50a55c; Colorado washed 35a39c.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—Cotton quiet at 16¼c. Flour quiet at $5 per bbl. Wheat active; sample 103 @ 1 47a1 48. Corn firm at 42a50c. Oats firm at 42@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal at $15 00a15 50. Lard dull; steam held at 8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7c. Bacon steady at 8¾a9¾c. Hogs dull at $4 60a5 10; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 2,275. Whisky in good demand; sold at 95c.

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Flour active; superfine $5a5 50. Wheat dull; red $1 57a1 60. Rye 95c. Corn quiet and steady at 67a68c. Oats active; white 53a55c; mixed 50a52c. Provisions firm. Pork $16a16 50. Crude petroleum 9¾c; refined 13¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 16.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active; No. 2 white Wabash $1 62a1 63; amber Michigan $1 49¾; seller January $1 62a1 63¾; No. 1 red $1 51¾. Corn dull and declined; high mixed cash 53½c; new 50a52c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 41¾a45c.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No. 2, $1 13. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 37c. Corn dull and declined at 58c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 78c. Barley dull; No. 1, $1 43.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Hogs—Receipts 23 cars or 2,300 head; market dull and c ly dressed hogs fell off about ½c ⅌ lb, closing weak at 6¼@6¾c ⅌ lb; the early sales of live hogs were at 5¾a5¾c ⅌ lb, but 5¾ a5¾c were the outside figures at the close.

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 112¾.**

NEW YORK, December 16, 1873.

MONEY

easy early in the day at 7 per cent.; closed at 7 gold to 1-32 premium.

STERLING

weak; sixty days 108¾; eight 109¾.

GOLD

ranged 111¾a112⅝; closed at 112⅝. Carrying rates 4a7a4-32 premium. Clearings $81,000,000. Western Union directors meet to-night. Street looks for four per cent. cash and twenty per cent. stock dividend. Treasury disbursements $104,000. Customs receipts $252,000. Exports of produce for the week $6,575,915.

GOVERNMENTS

active and closed at the highest prices of the day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 20¾ | 5-20s, '67 | 17¾ |
| 5-20's, '62 | 15 | 5-20's, '68 | 19¾ |
| 5-20's, '64 | 16¾ | New 5's | 13 |
| 5-20's, '65 | 17¾ | 10-40 's | 13 |
| 5-20's, '65, new | 19 | Currency 6's | 19¾ |

STATE BONDS

strong and quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 93 | Virginia, old | 35 |
| Tennessee, old | 80½ | North Carolina, old | 22½ |
| Tennessee, new | 80½ | North Carolina, new | 14 |
| Virginia, new | 49 | | |

STOCKS

less active though strong. In the afternoon the market declined ¾a⅞, out at the close the general list was steady. The principal activity being for Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central. The sales for the day aggregated 157,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Western Union, 32,000 Union Pacific, 15,600 Lake Shore, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 21,465 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 4,500 Wabash, 4,500 Ohios, 4,200 St. Paul, 4,100 Central Canton ..... 62½ St. Paul preferred .. 63½
W. U. Tel. Co. ..... 74½ Wabash ..... 52¾
Quicksilver ..... 26¾ Do preferred ..... 70
Adams Express Co. ..... 94 Fort Wayne ..... 89½
Wells, Fargo & Co. ..... 71¾ Terre Haute ..... 6
American Express ..... 56¾ Do preferred ..... 28
U. S. Express ..... 68 Chicago & Alton ..... 101¾
Pacific Mail ..... 38½ Do preferred ..... 106
N. Y. Central ..... 96½ Ohio & Mississippi ..... 31
Erie ..... 45 Cleve., Col. & Cin. ..... 74
Erie preferred ..... 69¾ Dav. & Quincy ..... 99¾
Harlem ..... 132 Lake Shore ..... 78¾
Harlem, preferred ..... 130 Panama ..... 97¾
Michigan Central ..... 76 Illinois Central ..... 98
Pittsburgh ..... 84 Union Pacific ..... 31¾
N. W. Ind. C. ..... 56 Central Pacific ..... 93¾
Do preferred ..... 69¾ Union ..... 85¾
Rock Island ..... 98¾ Hartford & Erie ..... 2¾
N. J. Central ..... 109¾ Del. Lack. ..... 93¾
St. Paul ..... 40¾ Banker's bills ..... 9

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, December 16, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm at $5 25a 5 90.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 1, $1 17a 1 18; No 2, $1 15 cash, $1 17¾ seller January, $1 19¾ seller February; No 3, $1 09a1 10; rejected, $1 03 Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed, 53c; new, 51¾c cash; old, 59¾c seller January, 53¾c seller February. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2, 33¾c spot, 38¾c seller January, 36¾c seller February. Rye quiet; No 1, 78c. Barley dull and unsettled; for fall No 2, $1 17; active for No 3 at $1 06.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined to $14 50. Lard dull and lower at 8¾c bid; spot sales at 8¾c seller March, 8¾c seller February. Bulk meats steady at 5¾a6¾c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 5c; rough sides, 6¼c; hams, 7¾a8¾c. 20 and 15 pounds.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady and in moderate demand at $5 10.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand and higher; sales at 96a96c.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, December 16.—Cotton a shade easier at 16¾c. Flour higher; superfine Western and State $5 90a6 25; common to good do $6 30; good to choice, $7 25a8 65. Whisky closed heavy at $1 01¾. Wheat unsettled; No 2 spring $1 57 at 68¾; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 61. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn unsettled; western mixed in store 57¾a58c; choice new mixed in st ore 58¾. Oats heavy and lower; western mixed afloat 55¾ 56c; mixed white 57a58c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee buoyant at 22¾a23c. Crude petroleum 5¾c; refined 13¾c. Turpentine firm at 54c. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles weak; short clear December 7¾c; long and short clear, spot, 7¾c, seller February 7¾c. Lard lower; steam 8¾c; January 8¾c; February 9c; March 9¼c. Butter steady. Cheese firm.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, December 16.—Trade movement fairly active with agents of staple cotton and woolen fabrics, and jobbing branches are doing a moderate business for coming trade. The market for cotton goods strong, with an advancing tendency. Wide sheetings active and sold ahead. Bleacheries moving more freely. Denims brisk in first hands. Rolled jaconets selling well. Fancy cassimeres in demand by clothiers and jobbers.

**Memphis Market.**

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton—Demand light and holders firm at 13a16¼c. Corn active at 72c. Oats dull at 54a56c. Hay quiet; inferior $8@23. Bulk meats dull at 6a6¾; 7¾a7¾c; Lard firm at 8¾ @9¾c.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Hay firm; prime $21; choice $23. Pork quiet at $16. Bacon firmer; shoulders 6a6¾c; clear rib 7¾c; all others unchanged.

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, December 16.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 67. Corn quiet; low mixed 51c. Barley active, but unchanged.

### OCEAN STEAMERS.

**Date of Departure from New York.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Russia | December 17 | Liverpool. |
| Westphalia | December 17 | Liverpool. |
| Castalia | December 17 | Glasgow. |
| Thuringia | December 18 | Hamburg. |
| Hecla | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| City of New York | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| Java | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| Spain | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| Anglia | December 20 | Glasgow. |
| Java | December 24 | Liverpool. |
| Idaho | December 24 | Liverpool. |
| Trinacria | December 24 | Glasgow. |
| Great Western | December 24 | Bristol. |
| Pommerania | December 25 | Hamburg. |
| Parthia | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| City of Paris | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| Adriatic | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| Europe | December 27 | France. |
| Baltic | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| California | December 27 | Glasgow. |
| Minnesota | December 31 | Liverpool. |
| FROM BALTIMORE. | | |
| Canadian | December 24 | Liverpool. |
| FROM PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Vanderland | December 22 | Antwerp. |
| Pennsylvania | December 25 | Liverpool. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, }
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, }
PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1873. }

The following is the Daily Report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

| STATIONS. | ABOVE LOW W'R'S | CHANGE, —OR+ | DIRECT'N OF WIND. | STATE OF WEATHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. In. | In. | | |
| Cairo | 33 | 4 | 11 | 9 | | |
| Cincinnati | 40 | 7 | 14 | 2 | S. | Clear. |
| Davenport | 2 | 6 | —0 | 7 | S. | Fair. |
| Fort Benton | 11 | 0 | 17 | 4 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Keokuk | 2 | 0 | 10 | 4 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Leavenworth | 3 | 0 | 13 | 0 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Dubuque | 6 | 3 | 17 | 2 | | |
| Louisville | 14 | 3 | 10 | 3 | S. | Clear. |
| Marietta | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | | |
| Memphis | 23 | 0 | 10 | 8 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 15 | 4 | —1 | 8 | Calm. | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 9 | 5 | 7 | 1 | E. | Fair. |
| St. Louis | 16 | 4 | 0 | 0 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 8 | 11 | 6 | 0 | S. W. | Fair. |

"Below high water mark.

S. J. BRONSON,
Assistant Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

**Brownsville.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, December 16, 1873.

River twenty-five feet six inches and falling. Clear and cold. The steamer I. N. Phillips, with five barges of coal for Cincinnati, departed at 7 A. M. Sam Clark with sixteen barges and three flats of ice for Cincinnati and Louisville, will depart to-morrow morning. The Tiger returned to Pittsburgh, bound this morning.

**Wheeling.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., December 16, 1873.

River twenty-nine feet and falling.

## CITY MATTERS.

**To Agents of the Commercial.**

The banks of this city having resolved not to receive country sight checks or drafts from depositors or correspondents at par, agents of the COMMERCIAL, in making remittances, will please do so with drafts on Pittsburgh or New York, money orders, or by registered letters.

**The American Conservatory of Music**

As many of our readers have gathered an erroneous impression from an editorial which appeared in our columns on Saturday, we are requested, by the director of the Conservatory, to state that it has no connection with any other enterprise whatever. The regular winter term of the American Conservatory of Music, will begin on the 5th day of January, at the class rooms, 29 and 31 Fifth avenue, and the books are now open for the reception of new students.

**Bishop Lyman.**

Bishop Lyman, who was lately consecrated Primate of North Carolina, was for some time rector of St. John's Church, Hagerstown. He was educated under the personal care of Bishop Whittingham. The new bishop has led a life that has taken him to fields of usefulness wide apart. In 1850 he was instituted rector of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh. In 1861 and 1862 he was in Europe in bad health, but preaching, nevertheless, in Florence and Rome. In 1870 he was called to Trinity Church, San Francisco; and from there was sent as a delegate to the convention in New York city, in the same year, and introduced the compromise on ritualism.

**Iron Works Accident.**

A severe accident occurred at the Commercial Iron Works on Monday evening about five o'clock, to Mr. J. C. Mercer. Mr. Mercer was struck by a bar of iron that escaped from his hands while he was trying to remove an obstruction from a wheel. The bar was jerked from him and being thrown around struck the unfortunate workman on the side of the face, fracturing his jaw and breaking several of his teeth. He suffered much, but it is hoped he will recover. He has the sympathy of his many friends who will do all in their power to make him comfortable.

**The New Government Buildings.**

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, United States Districts Attorney Swoope filed a petition for the appointment of a Board of Viewers to estimate the value of the property to be taken as a site for the proposed new Government Buildings. The petition specified the three sites already named as those from which to select. The Court appointed Messrs. B. F. Jones, Jacob Reese, A. H. English, James Veech, Charles Davison, Alexander Miller, and John D. Bailey, as Viewers. An order was made that ten days notice of the time and place of meeting be given by advertisment in two of the city papers.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

"Across the Continent" is the attraction here, and serves to fill the lower part of the house comfortably and crowd the upper there. Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, the hero, "Joe Ferris, the Ferret," and upon his adventures, bloody encounters and hair-breadth escapes, the interest of the piece depends. Many of the scenes are of a thrilling character, and none are wholly barren of incident. "Across the Continent" is well put upon the stage and runs without friction. It will be repeated this evening.

**Trimble's Varieties.**

To-night, and at the matinee this afternoon, the wonderful ventriloquist, E. D. Davies, will appear at Trimble's. There is but one opinion as to his powers of voice, and the nature of that opinion is evinced by the crowds which throng the theater whenever the doors are open. The other attractions are the Victorelli family, Annie Braddon, Lucy Clinton, St. George, Gibbons &c. &c. The matinee will be largely attended, and the evening performance will draw the usual enthusiastic crowd.

**Library Hall.**

Happy Cal. Wagner is succeeding in imparting joy to large instalments of our citizens, and may take away with him the sweet consciousness of materially benefiting his fellowmen. There will be a matinee performance to-day, at two o'clock, by this unrivaled minstrel troupe, and the ladies and children will thus have their best opportunity of enjoying them. There is nothing like it for real fun and excellent singing and acting—but where can all this often be found in these days of demoralization and distress? The matinee prices are 50 and 75 cents. To-night the Harbour's orchestra and brass band is with more than the whole performance costs. Go to the matinee. To-night the Wagners make their last appearance.

**UNDER THE CAR WHEEL.**

**Mr. David Green Instantly Killed.**

Yesterday morning as the Wall's accommodation train No. 3 was passing by the outedepot, Mr. David Green, who has been employed as yardmaster of the Pennsylvania Railroad, attempted to get aboard, but missing his footing, fell back upon the other track just when a shifting engine was backing towards the city. The tender struck him and knocking him down passed over his body, almost severing it at the abdomen. The body was conveyed to the brewery switch, and word sent to undertaker Devore and Coroner McCallin. An inquest was held in the afternoon and a verdict of accidental death returned. The deceased was a middle-aged man and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his death.

## COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY.

**Public Meeting to be Held.**

The Allegheny County Prison Society held a special meeting Monday evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and organized by calling F. Van Gorder, Esq., to the chair. There was quite a large number of the acting members present, and considerable enthusiasm in the objects of the society manifested.

After a general interchange of views, it was resolved to hold a public meeting at an early day, the officers of the society being appointed a committee for the purpose of making all needful arrangements. Various items of information heretofore received from ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, it is confidently expected that he will be present on that occasion and deliver an address.

It having been decided at a former meeting not to elect a permanent president in room of the lamented Robert Orr, the late president, till the annual meeting in May, it was resolved that Rev. J. S. Milligan be appointed president *pro tem.* for the unexpired term.

The Rev. J. D. Herr, a former member, and who has been absent from the city, was unanimously appointed. The names of several well-known gentlemen were proposed as members, which will be acted on at the next meeting.

After a very pleasant and agreeable meeting an adjournment was had till the second Tuesday of January at 10 o'clock A. M.

**RELIEF OF THE POOR.**

**Meeting in the Sixth Ward. Allegheny. Liberal Donations.**

Pursuant to a call published in the daily papers, a large and influential meeting of citizens of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, was held in the public school house of that ward, last night, to organize some plan for relief of the poor. Henry Warner was called to the chair, and Mr. Davidson appointed Secretary. After a general interchange of views it was unanimously determined to have the chairman appoint a committee of ten, to be distributed as widely as possible over the ward, which committee to have entire supervision of subscriptions and relief. The following were appointed the committee:

Henry Warner, Wm. B. Ross, R. H. Knox, Wm. Davidson, Thomas Jones, J. D. Scrouse, James Welsh, Wm. Craft, Conrad Mentel, Geo. McFerron.

Application for relief can be made, for the present, at the feed store of J. C. Thompson & Co., corner of Beaver and Washington avenues, and contributions of money and clothing can be left at the same place.

Before adjournment subscriptions were received as follows: Cash, $247.50; coal, 250 bushels; beef, 100 pounds per month, as long as distress prevails. Clothing was also promised.

It is recommended to other districts to "go and do likewise."

**CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.**

"ILLUSTRIOUS champions of the manly art of gabble" is the felicitous title given by an exchange to the two prize fighters lately so prominently before the public of this city.

To Capt. Samuel W. Fullwood, Superintendent, Geo. E. McLean, operator of the fire alarm telegraph, and the police officers under Lieut. Children now, in the East for the morning press are indebted for aid in procuring election returns last evening.

"ELI PERKINS" (Mr. M. D. Landon), the humorist, will deliver the next lecture in the Andrews' Association course, at the Seventeenth ward school hall, to-morrow evening. He will tell all he knows about the Perkins family in general, and "Uncle Consider" in particular. This is Mr. Landon's first visit to the Smoky City.

THE Christmas number of the *People's Monthly*, deserve to succeed in their undertaking, as they present an illustrated journal creditable to the city of Pittsburgh.

A. J. COCHRAN, the ex-City Treasurer, has been committed to jail by Alderman McMasters, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by John Pollock. It is charged that while acting as treasurer for a school board, Mr. Cochran embezzled certain funds belonging to said board. Last week a judgment was obtained in one of our county courts against Mr. Cochran for nearly $900, which belonged to the Central Board of Education, of which he was also treasurer.

## The Missing Water Bonds.

### Progress of the Investigation.

### The Nation Bank Affairs Examined.

### The President and Directors Testify.

### How a Bank is Run by Employees

### IGNORANCE OF OFFICIALS.

### $254,000 Borrowed on $292,000 City Bonds.

### Jamison's Statement Don't Agree With the Nation Bank Books—President Dick on Denies a Small Note of $25,000.

The investigation by the Finance Committee into the misuse of the city water bonds was continued yesterday by the Finance Committee. At the opening Mr. Phillips announced that the session would be taken up by examination of the officers and Directors of Nation Trust bank and its affairs. The testimony elicited will be found in full below:

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM SMITH.

Mr. Smith was duly sworn and testified as follows:

By Mr. Phillips—Are you a director in the Nation Trust Company bank? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a director? Since the organization of the bank.

Q. Please state what you know in regard to certain moneys deposited with the bank from May last until the suspension of the bank? What money's do you mean?

Q. Money's belonging to the city. A. I do not know of any being deposited there.

Q. Please state what you know about certain funds of the city being placed there? A. I do not know anything about them; it was all done while I was out of the city; while I was in California.

Q. What time did you leave? A. I left on the 7th of September.

Q. You were away how long? Some seven weeks.

Q. When did you return here? A. On the 26th of October.

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—Do you know of John Ross having an account at the Nation Trust Company bank at any time? A. I did not know till Grier ran away.

Q. Were you ever at any of the meetings of the Board of Directors since the 1st of last May? A. We have had meetings, but I cannot tell when I attended any.

Q. Did you attend any meetings after you returned from California? A. Not till after suspension.

Q. Had you any knowledge, after your return, of any water bonds or street bonds going into the hands of the bank for the use of the bank or anybody else? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any person getting the benefit of this money? A. I wish I had; I have not sir.

Q. Were you present at any of the meetings of the Board of Directors between the time of your return and the suspension? A. No, sir; I don't remember of being at any.

Q. State if you know of any person in connection with that bank's affairs, or occupying Ross and Grier, having any connection with this transaction; do you know of any members of the Board? A. No, sir; I do not know.

Q. Do you know of any person outside the Board? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge at all of what became of the proceeds of the bonds, and what became of the money deposited in the Nation Trust Company bank? A. Nothing more than I heard after Grier cleared out.

Q. Whom did you learn that from? A. From the Directors, who mentioned it after Grier cleared out; it was brought to the knowledge of the Board of Directors while I was there.

Q. What was brought to your knowledge there? A. That they had hypothecated some $150,000 in bonds in Philadelphia, and got their money for it.

Q. Who had hypothecated them? A. I could not say, only from hearsay.

Q. Explain what did you learn from the Board of Directors? A. I heard them say there was one or two notes or Directors—one by Blair and one by Arthur, I think.

Q. Do you know the amounts? A. I cannot tell; there was also one by Grier.

Q. You state this was the day after Grier left? A. It was on Monday or Tuesday; Grier left on Saturday night.

Q. If so many bonds did you state were hypothecated to secure the $150,000? A. I could not state that; I do not know.

Q. Was any mention made of it? A. No, sir, only the $150,000 was mentioned that night.

Q. Was it street bonds or water bonds? A. I did not hear of anything but water bonds at that time; but I learned afterwards that there was $50,000 of street bonds.

Q. Who was present at this meeting when this conversation took place? A. All the Directors, I think, or nearly so.

Q. Who was it mentioned this matter there, or brought it before the Board? A. I could not say; it was the general talk among the Board.

Q. At the times these bonds was hypothecated, do you know who took the bonds or notes to Philadelphia? A. No, sir.

Q. Had Robert Dickson two notes there? A. I could not be sure of that; I saw a note from Dickson.

Q. You state there that Dickson had one note, Arthur one, Blair one, and Grier one? A. I would not be positive about that; I think that was the way it was.

Q. Was there any conversation that day in regard to city money deposited there in the name of John Ross, outside of the bonds? A. I do not think there was that day; I do not remember that there was.

Q. Do you know who got the proceeds of these notes for which the bonds were hypothecated? A. I could not tell you.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the original transaction in reference to the hypothecati n of these bonds? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know where it was done? A. I heard from Jamison & Co. that they did it.

Q. Was it stated there at your meeting after Grier's departure who it was that took the bonds to the bank or how they came in possession of them. A. No sir, I never heard of that.

Q. Did you ever hear from any of the Directors how the bank came in possession of the water bonds? No sir.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge how they came in possession of them? A. No sir, I could not tell you.

Q. Have you any knowledge aside from what you heard at the meeting that time of the transactions of Ross with the bank? A. No, sir.

Q. State whether any of these bonds were hypothecated for your benefit? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Long, your financial agent, ever notify you or inform you of any transaction between Messrs. Ross and the Nation Trust Company? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever get any knowledge or information from him about it, either in regard to the money or the bonds or any other matter in the name of the bank? A. No, sir.

Q. How long has Mr. Long been acting in the capacity of your financial agent? A. This year only.

Q. Is he still in your employ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever receive any bonds or cash from Mr. Ross, directly or indirectly? A. No sir, not a dollar.

Mr. William B. Brickell was duly sworn, and testified as follows:

WHAT MR. BRICKELL TESTIFIED.

Q. By Mr. Fetterman—Are you a Director in the Nation Trust Company? A. I was, sir.

Q. How long were you Director in that bank? A. About seven years.

Q. Were you a Director at the time of its suspension? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State if you have any knowledge of the transactions of John Ross, Secretary of the Water Commission, with the Nation Trust Company, in depositing money there from May 5th last up till November 20th last. A. Do you mean any knowledge previous to the suspension of the bank?

Q. Yes, sir. A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. Have you any knowledge of his placing bonds there either for negotiation or hypothecation for the aid of the bank at any time from May up to the suspension of the bank? A. I have not.

Q. Were you present at any of the meetings of the Board of Directors between the time of your return and the suspension? A. No, sir; I don't remember of being at any.

Q. State if you know of any person in connection with that bank's affairs, or occupying Ross and Grier, having any connection with this transaction; do you know of any members of the Board? A. No, sir; I do not know.

Q. Do you know of any person outside the Board? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge at all of what became of the proceeds of the bonds, and what became of the money deposited in the Nation Trust Company bank? A. Nothing more than I heard after Grier cleared out.

Q. Whom did you learn that from? A. From the Directors, who mentioned it after Grier cleared out; it was brought to the knowledge of the Board of Directors while I was there.

Q. What was brought to your knowledge there? A. That they had hypothecated some $150,000 in bonds in Philadelphia, and got their money for it.

Q. Who had hypothecated them? A. I could not say, only from hearsay.

Q. Explain what did you learn from the Board of Directors? A. I heard them say there was one or two notes by Directors—one by Blair and one by Arthur, I think.

Q. Do you know the amounts? A. I cannot tell; there was also one by Grier.

Q. You state this was the day after Grier left? A. It was on Monday or Tuesday following—I think probably on Tuesday.

Q. Did he furnish a statement at that time of the business between the two banks? A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whose notes were negotiated or hypothecated by the Nation Trust Company, and secured by the Water bonds of the city of Pittsburgh? A. I was personally cognizant of the first and second loan of $50,000 each; at the time of third loan I was away from the city. I do not know about it. The first notes were Mr. Blairs' and the second I think were Mr. Robert Dickson's.

Q. How much were those loans? A. Fifty thousand dollars each.

Q. Do you know what collateral security accompanied Mr. Dickson's note? A. I understood they were bonds.

Q. Water or street bonds? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether they were Pittsburgh bonds? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know where they came from? A. No sir.

Q. Do you know where the bank got them? A. I do not.

Q. What do you know about the third loan? A. I was away at the time.

Q. Were you there when this second loan was talked of? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was it not talked that security should be given as collateral? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was not the matter talked over in the meeting to which you refer? A. I cannot say. A. Mr. Grier's friend who ever that might be was to furnish the bonds.

Q. Did you learn whether Mr. Grier's friends did furnish the bonds? A. I took it for gran ed that the bonds were furnished from the fact that the loan was negotiated.

Q. Did you know that the payment of the notes was secured by the seven per cent. collaterals. A. No, sir.

Q. Do you not know that the notes that were negotiated in Philadelphia were all filled out in this manner; that the payment was secured by seven per cent. city of Pittsburgh bonds? A. No, sir, I do not know it.

Q. Did you ever see any of the notes prior to their going to Philadelphia? A. I have no recollection of having done so.

Q. Do you know who got the proceeds of these notes? Well, I suppose the bank got them.

Q. I am speaking of your own knowledge; did any of the members of the Board of Directors? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the deposit of money from the Fifth ward bank to the credit of Ross in the Nation Trust Company? A. No, sir